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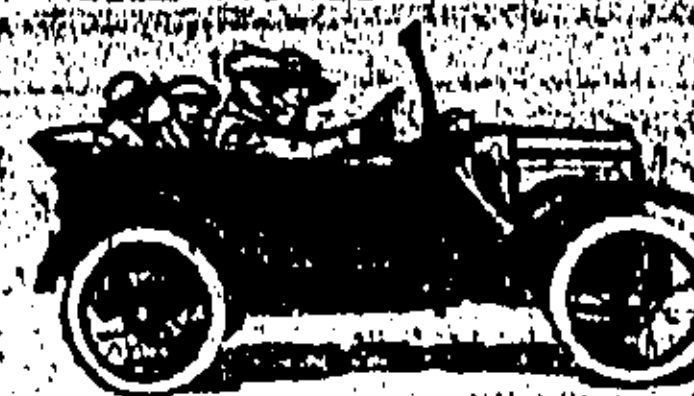
# China Mail

Temperature 84 Barometer 29.60  
Rainfall 0.00 in. Humidity 64

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THE AUSTIN SEVEN



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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1924

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## ST. LEGER.

PROBABLE STARTERS TO-MORROW.

POLYPHONTES STILL FAVOURITE.

PRICE SLIGHTLY LONGER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 8.  
Among the latest St. Leger scratchings are  
Burslem, whose name was withdrawn at 11.30 a.m.  
2-3 day. Hurstwood scratched at 9.45 a.m. and Bright  
Knight at 4.30. The pen has also been put through  
the names of Leonardo, Shambles, Strathmore.  
There are also alterations in the jockeys.  
Obliterate will now be ridden by Burns instead of  
Childs; Donoghue will have the mount on Greenfire  
instead of Sant Orb for whom no rider is mentioned.  
O'Neill will ride Spalpeen. Childs will steer  
Arcade; Jelliss will be on Winalot.  
In the betting, Polypontes still holds pride of  
place. After 5-2 had been offered, 3-1 was taken.  
The price against Salmon-Trout is 7-1, a point more  
can be obtained against Ironsides. Sansovino  
stands on the 100-12 mark, while 100-9 is offered St.  
Germans. Against Winalot 25-1 is obtainable.  
The outsider, so far, is Transvaal II, quoted 33-1  
taken and offered.  
Revised lists of probable starters and jockeys  
with betting quotations follow.

### Starters And Jockeys.

Arcade	Childs
Greenfire	Donoghue
Winalot	Jelliss
Cape Horn	Archibald
Ironsides	Allemand
Obliterate	Burns
Parma	Elliott
Polypontes	McLachlan
Reggio	H. Beasley
St. Germans	Lane
Salmon-Trout	Carstake
Sansovino	Weston
Sant Orb	Jelliss
Shambles	Ferre
Transvaal II	A. Smythe
Watford	O'Neill
Great Barrier	O'Neill
Spalpeen	O'Neill
Zodiac	O'Neill

### The Betting.

5-2	agst. Polypontes (5-1 taken).
7-1	agst. Salmon-Trout.
9-1	agst. Hurstwood (taken and offered).
100-12	agst. Sansovino (offered).
100-9	agst. St. Germans (taken and offered).
8-1	agst. Ironsides.
100-6	agst. Cape Horn.
33-1	agst. Transvaal II. (taken and offered).
25-1	agst. Winalot.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

FEAR OF TWO CAMPS.

GENEVA, September 8.  
An important statement, with regard to Italy's  
attitude, was made by Signor Schanzer at the  
meeting of the third committee, dealing with the  
reduction of armaments.  
He said Italy preferred strengthening, if  
necessary, the Covenant of the League rather than  
establishing new machinery, which might divide  
the world into two camps—one standing by the  
Covenant; the other supporting the proposed treaty  
of mutual guarantee. He had the same objections  
to the American project.  
Italy, however, was prepared to collaborate  
in amending the Covenant, which itself contained  
guarantees. The American plan, he said, proposed  
to give, to the International Court of Justice, powers  
which did not belong to it.  
As regards obligatory arbitration, he pointed  
out certain questions which would be unsuitable  
for judicial procedure. The Council of the League  
should deal with such matters.  
The Committee finally referred the replies of  
the various Governments on the draft treaty of  
mutual assistance to a small sub-committee.

## WHY BLACKSTONE?

(By An Inner Temple.)

London, July 23.—The plaster  
cast of the bronze statue of Black-  
stone which the American Bar is  
presenting to the English Bar will  
be unveiled this afternoon in the  
central hall of the Royal Courts of  
Justice, where it will stand pend-  
ing a selection of a permanent  
site for the bronze memorial.  
Why?  
Why is Blackstone the greatest  
name in English law, the name  
which has penetrated to every  
corner of the world?  
He was a very unheroic  
eighteenth-century figure. He  
loved port and did not like Fox and  
the rest of the Olympians. He  
hated exercise, and in the days of  
his greatness became so corpulent  
that he could only toddle from  
his London house to his court. As  
an advocate he arrived late and  
achieved no reputation. In the  
House of Commons he was frankly  
a failure. As a judge he was timid  
and doubting. And he wrote much  
bad verse.  
In the last few centuries the

secret of his greatness. In his  
early days, after a brilliant career  
at Charterhouse and Pembroke  
College, Oxford, the pursuit of  
poetry nearly turned him definitely  
away from the law, especially  
during the first fourteen years of  
his life, when he lived by law  
reporting. The temptation was  
overcome. But the manufacture  
of bad verse often leads to the  
writing of much good prose.  
Between 1760 and 1763 Black-  
stone quitted the London Bar to  
take up a busy Oxford life as  
tutor of All Souls and afterwards  
of the law. He turned from  
college man to the law, to the  
practice of the law, to the  
teaching of it. The genius of  
Commentaries on the Laws of  
England, the work on which he  
built his wide fame, is to be  
found in lectures delivered at  
Oxford in 1763 and onwards.  
The majestic simplicity and  
order of eighteenth-century Eng-  
land was his for command. The  
common law of England, enshrin-  
ing as it did the Anglo-Saxon  
spirit of law, was his for com-  
mand. The common law of England,  
enshrining as it did the Anglo-Saxon  
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mand. The common law of England,  
enshrining as it did the Anglo-Saxon  
spirit of law, was his for com-  
mand.

his pen, so also he brought his  
laborious and pertinacious mind to  
bear on this repellent mass until  
there flowed from pen and mind  
that majestic code which enabled  
the Anglo-Saxon race and English-  
speaking peoples everywhere to  
recognise what a magnificent in-  
heritance was theirs. That in-  
heritance of the common law of  
England was not jealously by the  
masters of American independence.  
Nor could they have done so had  
they tried; for it was inherent in  
the very bones of the majority of  
their fellow-citizens beyond the  
sea.  
Blackstone, the posthumous son  
of a worthy city tradesman, was  
educated by his maternal uncle,  
Mr. Thomas Bigg, a surgeon in  
Norwich street. Thus by the  
majority of his blood he may be  
said to have escaped becoming  
a tradesman himself. He died in  
his town house in Lincoln's Inn  
fields on February 14, 1768, some  
months short of 57. Entirely  
devoted to his domestic relations,  
he was a devoted husband and father.  
He was reserved and inclined to be  
taciturn, especially towards the  
end of his life, but his great work  
was his for command.

## AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME HOME.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESENT.

(Reuter's American Service.)

NEW YORK, September 8.  
The American world-fliers arrived here to-day.  
The aeroplanes were greeted by salutes of  
guns and a chorus of whistles from the steers  
on steamboats lying at anchor in, or playing the  
whole length of, Manhattan Island. The Prince  
of Wales was present on the aviation field and  
among those that welcomed the American airmen.

## MOROCCO.

BETTER NEWS FROM FRONT.

REPORT OF ENEMY'S REPULSE.

(Reuter's Service.)

MADRID, September 8.  
The acting President of the Directorate  
announces that the news from Morocco is now  
more satisfactory.  
The enemy's attack on Kaala has been repulsed.  
The enemy lost 500 killed and 600 wounded in  
the recent fighting at Tetuan.

## AFGHAN REBELS.

TRUCE AT KHOST.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLE.

PESHAWAR, September 8.  
It is reported that a truce has been declared  
at Khost.  
Peace negotiations between the Afghan rebels  
and the British are at an end.  
THE OUTBREAK  
A London message of August 21 reads:  
Reuter's Agency learns that the Ghilzai tribe,  
(an Afghan clan, on the high plateau in the East  
between Kandahar and the Kabul River), under a  
pretender to the Afghan throne, operating from  
Khost, to the West of the Kuram Valley in 33° 20' N.,  
have captured Altinur which is a minor pass leading  
to India.  
The Amir is returning to Kabul.

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to India.  
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## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, September 9.  
Below are the latest results of games played  
in the First League:  
Birmingham ..... 1 Bolton ..... 0  
Burnley ..... 0 Everton ..... 0  
Bury ..... 4 Aston Villa ..... 3  
Notts Forest ..... 0 Huddersfield ..... 1  
Sheffield United ..... 1 Cardiff ..... 0  
W. Bromwich ..... 2 Tottenham ..... 0  
Albion ..... 2 Newcastle ..... 0  
Westham ..... 0 Newcastle ..... 0

## GERMAN CABINET.

WAR-GUILT QUESTION.

DECISION RE NOTIFICATION.

BERLIN, September 8.  
It is officially announced that the Cabinet will  
not meet before the beginning of next week.  
When it does so, it will decide the date and  
form of the notification to the Allies with regard to  
Germany's repudiation of responsibility for the  
war.

## Dressing Gowns



Towelling Bath robes in various  
weights and designs.

\$13.50: \$17.50 to \$25.00.

Silk "Kimono" Shape Gowns

in smart stripes.

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"Vivella" Gowns in smart checks,

Tartan designs and plain colours.

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and quickly rid the Office and Home of all  
MOSQUITOES, FLIES, SANDFLIES, etc., etc.  
SKETOIDE kills all insects.  
SKETOIDE is also sent in use  
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## AUTUMN SUITINGS.

From the West End of London.

## HEALTH BOOTS & SHOES.

Specially made for The Tai Yau  
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for Ladies and Gentlemen.

## GREAT SALE

NOW ON:-

MA JONG SETS—ALL KINDS OF  
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SEA ISLAND COTTON FOR  
COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

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CRAFTSMANSHIP AND IN AN EXCELLENT RANGE  
OF DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.

Shirts Complete with 2 Collars from \$9.50  
Pyjamas Excellent Designs from \$9.50

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS NEW AUTUMN DISPLAYS.

WHITEWAY LIDLAW & CO. LTD.

## YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST TO HAND

NEW STOCK

FOR

THE SEASON

MAKE YOUR

PURCHASE

EARLY.













# WHISKY

A skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending, with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palates.

BOTTLED in SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents:

**WATSON & CO., LTD.**

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 83 YEARS.

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Telephone C. 3. 46.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

**Keltic**

BOOTS and SHOES

FOR

MEN

"Keltic" shoes are made in Scotland to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and good wear. They are Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout.

Price from \$18.50.

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Sole Agents,  
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**HOO CHEONG WO & CO.,**

Established 1884. 51-53, Connaught Road Central.  
Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants and General Storekeepers.  
Tel. Central 691.

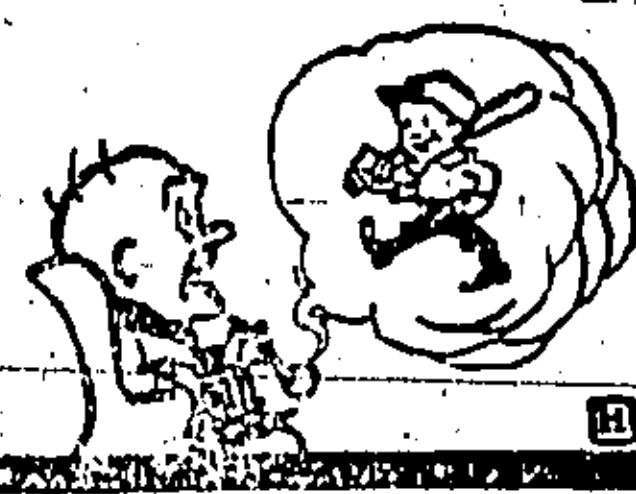


USE COLGATE'S SOAP AND  
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.

SOLE AGENTS:

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HONGKONG.



When Your Eyes Have  
Lost Their Youth.

SEE

**N. LAZARUS.**

Hongkong's Only European  
Optician.

**China Mail.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1924.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

Owing to the growing menace to Woosung and the Northern borders of Shanghai, a force of British, American, Japanese and Italian marines, counting over 1,000 bayonets, was landed in the International Concession at 4 o'clock this morning. In addition, the Shanghai Volunteers were mobilised at 6 o'clock. The situation in the Lihoo sector was the immediate cause of further marines being landed—some days ago—French marines were posted in the French Concession and should act as a timely warning to the Chinese leaders of what to expect if foreign lives or property are endangered. The Powers have no desire to take drastic action unless they are forced to do so; but, as pointed out by Sir John Jordan, there has never been such a willful disregard for foreign rights and firm action is necessary.

sary. Immunity from concerted action by the foreign Powers has undoubtedly encouraged the belief that outside interference is no longer to be feared. A movement in favour of the Powers pacifically intervening in China is rapidly gaining ground in America and Great Britain. Now that the war has spread from Shanghai to Peking, any suggestion of peaceful intervention would appear somewhat late in the day. The offer, however, need not necessarily prove too late now that a demonstration has been given that the Powers do not intend to stand idly by and let China's military leaders of a day have matters entirely their own way.

A year ago, one of the most important and enlightened Chinese suggested that the Powers would best serve the interest of China if they insisted on the contending parties meeting in conference until their various claims are reconciled and a Government acceptable to the whole of China—firmly established with foreign assistance, financial and administrative, were necessary.

It is conceivable that the present conflict will be allowed to be carried to some lengths—provided foreign lives and property are not endangered—in the hopes that public opinion may finally be sufficiently aroused to insist that an offer be made to the Powers to take a hand in putting China on her feet. That a feasible scheme in no way impairing the sovereignty of China—could be reached we are certain. There we must leave the matter for to-day.

Not Yet.

Those who profess to know Dr. Sun Yat-sen will readily admit that he is sincere in his declaration of wanting personally to lead an expedition to attack the Peking Government's allies. But those who remember recent Canton history will have reasons to doubt his intention of removing his headquarters to Shikwan. This town, as many may know, is the most northerly terminus of the Yueh-Han Railway, the continuation of which to Hankow was to spell untold prosperity for Hongkong. It also stands on an important point on the North River. Geographically it would make an ideal base for an armed expedition against the North but it also has the disadvantage of being at the mercy of Canton should anybody there with sufficient power take it into his head to turn against him. Shikwan has not been a lucky place for Dr. Sun Yat-sen as his former Northern Expedition was routed there, as it was on its way back to Canton to assist him when he was bottled up in a cruiser off Shameen. Furthermore, with his hand away from the pulse so to speak, Dr. Sun will not be able to exercise the control on the situation which he would wish; nor will his personality have the same restraining influence on his satellites as if he remained in Canton. No, we do not think Dr. Sun will go North via Shikwan, at least not for some time yet.

One Way To Wage War.

Ten days ago, just before the Shanghai War started, the "China Mail" wrote that "In the South (of China) especially, a war, consists mainly of propaganda—and perhaps corruption—to undermine an adversary's morale, and the moving of numbers against numbers." Our purpose at the time was to allay the fears of those who felt certain that fighting would break out in Canton. We had not been informed by the opposing parties that they would not fight for reasons of pride, or other reasons, but we took the view that the soldier in China is not true to his profession; hence the hope that there would be no bloodshed if it could be helped. Cinema news reels that have been shown in Hongkong gave the impression that the Northern troops did justify their existence; but since then we have had, through Reuters, the proclamation by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan in which he gives a scale of rewards for differing ranks of desertion to his flag, fixed offers for arms and equipment from the other side and in which he concludes by "sighing" for the services of the rank and file of his enemy. Evidently, the preference for bluff and waging war with money is not a southern monopoly. In that case the day is not far distant when the merchants will reign supreme, as they are the ones who really have the money.

**SHADOWS BEFORE.**

Coming Events Advertised  
in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 9.—Coronet Theatre; "The Acquittal."  
September 9.—World Theatre; "Stormswept."  
September 9.—Queen's Theatre; "The Storm Daughter."  
September 9.—Star Theatre; "A Full House."  
Friday, Sept. 26.—Promenade Concert at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.  
September 11.—Lammert Bros. at Sales Room, Duddell St., post-ages stamps, 5.10 p.m.  
September 12.—Lammert Bros. at Sales Room, valuable household furniture, etc., 2.30 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.  
September 10.—First ordinary meeting of shareholders of the H.K. Realty and Trust Co. Ltd. at Hongkong Hotel, noon.  
September 10.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.  
October 8.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. at Co. Office, Pedder Street, noon.

October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Vaux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co. Office, Pedder Street, noon.

November 8.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Vaux Road Central, noon.

OTHER MEETINGS.  
September 12.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Club in the H.K.C.C. Pavilion, 5.30 p.m.  
September 10.—Lecture on Vegetarianism and Occultism, at the H.K. Lodge Theosophical Society, 5.45 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Saturday, next, is the mid-autumn festival. In consequence, the offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business.

Wong Chin, a Chinese, suffering from injuries to his leg, through working cargo on board the S.S. "Oliva," lying off Kowloon, was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday.

The remains of a Chinese man, aged 62, were removed to the Kowloon Mortuary yesterday. He died of gas poisoning, whilst engaged in the discharge of cargo on the s.s. "Talera" in the harbour. How the accident happened remains a mystery.

"Vegetarianism and Occultism" will be the subject of this week's Public Lecture of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road, Central, on Wednesday September 10th, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.—*Adv.*

On Saturday night, the South China (Nam Tong) Restaurant Co. will have a special celebration of the moon-cake festival on the roof-garden of China Building when opportunity will be provided for watching the full moon—first of the year according to Chinese superstition.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Chan Woo, charged with snatching a bangle from the wrist of a child, whilst it was being carried on the back of its mother at Wu Sung Street, yesterday afternoon, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and nine strokes of the birch. Sergeant P. Murphy had chased and caught the prisoner.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was meted out to a Chinese man by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, for receiving stolen property. The goods involved a pongee silk jacket valued at \$2, which had been stolen during a burglary from the servant's quarters of No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon, on the night of September 6.

Telegrams have been received by the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah Hospital from Peking, the province of Hunan and the province of Kwangsi, soliciting funds for flood and famine relief. Accordingly, a meeting has been convened for 2.00 p.m. on Thursday at the Tung Wah Hospital when Hongkong kailongs will be asked to express a view as to the advisability of earmarking a portion of funds collected for Kwangtung flood relief, for assistance elsewhere.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A large number of American officers passed through from Manila in the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada." These included Majors A. W. Blount and J. J. Teter, Captains H. Case, W. M. Chapin, Lieutenants F. L. Hayden, R. A. Hill, J. T. Diamuke and R. E. Round.

The Prince Regent of Japan, according to a cable to the "Daily Bulletin," granted an audience to Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, on relinquishing his command in the Far East. The Prince cordially thanked Sir Arthur for the co-operation of the British ships at the time of the earthquake.

A well-known resident of the Colony is leaving this week after a residence of some 16 years in the Colony. This is Mr. A. Hamilton, of Tai Koo. Mr. Hamilton has been sixteen years with the Tai Koo Dockyard and Engineering Company and during his stay here has made many friends, all of whom will be sorry to see him go. He is well-known and liked in bowling circles, being Chairman of the Lawn Bowling Association and one of the Tai Koo league players. On Saturday night a large number of his friends entertained him at the Yee Woo restaurant, West Point. Mr. Hamilton is proceeding home to take up an appointment there.

**DERBY OF 1923.**

**LIBEL ACTION.**

**AGAINST CHIK SUNG-LING.**

TO AT'S HEARING.

A libel action against the winner of the Chinese Club Derby Sweepstake of 1923 commenced in the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz and a special jury.

The plaintiff (Mr. Sydney Ng Quinn) was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser. Defendant (Chik Sung-ling) was unrepresented, neither was he present.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., held a watching brief for the Chinese Club of Hongkong. One of the principal points of Mr. Potter's opening was that the plaintiff now had evidence that the defendant's in the Arbitration proceedings (as a result of which the defendant had been awarded the \$50,000) had received \$3,300 for the evidence he gave at the arbitration proceedings. Mr. Potter claimed that the man had received \$500 before the proceedings, and \$2,800 afterwards; and that whereas he had been before a man in receipt of \$10 a month he was now in possession of a shop in Shanghai.

Mr. Potter also claimed that the defendant had taken over the liabilities of another witness after the proceedings and asked the jury to consider why he should have done this if his story was true.

Mr. Potter first of all expressed regret that the defendant was not represented and said that he would like the evidence of the plaintiffs to have been cross-examined and for him to have been able to cross-examine the defendant.

At the time of the alleged libel the plaintiff was manager of the General Exchange Co., and assistant manager of the China Specie Bank. Defendant was head of the loan department of that bank in Shanghai.

The alleged libel was contained in a cable sent from the defendant in Shanghai to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, a prominent business man in Hongkong. This was despatched on March 3, 1923 two days after the race.

The cable, said Mr. Potter, ran as follows:

"Yesterday noon Ng See Ho, on the pretext to pay me a farewell visit, took away from Sung one race ticket No. 3,066 of the Chinese Club of Hongkong which was purchased in Hongkong last winter. In the evening, I received from my humble nephew a telegram from Hongkong and understand that the above mentioned ticket has got the first prize. The fellow members were also very glad. My opinion is that the Shanghai branch is in difficulties and has no money to support it; in getting this sum it would help us a great deal. But Ng put me off and refused to see me. Now Ng had personally handed a valueless ticket No. 3076 to the solicitor. According to these circumstances, Ng had previously received a telegram from Hongkong and used tricks to cheat me which is indeed punishable. Moreover, it would involve the future prospects of the Shanghai branch. I specially send you to go to the head office of the race (tickets) at once and stop payment. At the time of purchasing this ticket the friends in Hongkong knew it and in Shanghai there were people who saw this ticket being taken away and can act as witnesses. I know that you are zealous in justice; therefore, I ask you to devise means and to give me a helping hand for which I thank you both officially and privately. I am anxious and reluctant to tell you the true facts and wait for your reply."

Mental Anguish.  
Mr. Potter asked the jury to picture the mental anguish of a man who, knowing himself to be innocent, was found guilty of dishonesty and fraud as a result of arbitration proceedings and said that he was determined to leave no stone unturned to prove to the world that he was not a thief.

Mr. Potter said that the defendant's case was that he had purchased the winning ticket number 3,067 on January 5; but the case of the plaintiffs was that he certainly purchased a ticket about that date, on the fourth in fact, but that its number was 3,076. It was impossible for the defendant to have purchased the ticket on the date he claimed, as evidence would be given that all of the tickets in the book containing the winning number were sold on December 24. In conclusion, Mr. Potter said that the defendant had filed a defence to the effect that he would prove all the statements that he had made and he had not put in an appearance. This was the plaintiff's first step in the vindication of his character and he (Mr.

**RIVER TRADE.**

**ABUNDANT CARGO AND PASSENGERS.**

**STRIKE AFTERMATH.**

Now that the Canton general strike is "officially" over, the river steamers running to the metropolis from Hongkong, are again working capacity loads both for the up and the down trips. Cargo is abundant and Chinese passengers are plentiful. It has been noticed that better and middle class Chinese form the majority of the travellers to Canton, the inference being that these are refugees who now believe Canton to have quietened down. If the amount of traffic on the river is still the infallible reflex of Canton conditions, then it can be assumed that trouble is not expected in the immediate future even with the talk of a fresh general strike.

Need of Dredging.  
For several days past, steamers leaving or entering Canton Harbour, have had the unenviable experience of having to wait for high water or, alternatively, "sitting" for hours on a mudbank.

Last night, three of the down steamers were four hours late, having to wait for the tide before they could make the passage down. Other ships have also been hindered in this manner.

At this time of the year, the river is exceptionally low, but it is felt by river skippers that there is abundant room for improvement.

More Changes.  
The s.s. "Hang Cheong," owned by the Tung On S.S. Co., which has only been on the Hongkong-Canton run for less than a year, has been taken off and placed on the Canton-Macao run. She left Canton as usual last night, but did not arrive in Macao till after 2 a.m. on account of having to wait for high water.

The "Wing On" has come out of dock and is running alternately with the "Tung On." The other new ship "Sai On"—sister-ship to the "Tung On"—will also be placed on the run shortly.

**MAJOR ZANNI.**

COMING TO HONGKONG.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

After all, Major Zanni, the Argentine world-flier, is coming to Hongkong. For this information the "China Mail" is indebted to the Hongkong office of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who are supplying the aviators with "juice" for their trip.

Major Zanni's crash at Hanoi a few weeks ago, preparatory to taking off for Canton has necessitated his change of plans. A spare machine—a seaplane—was shipped to Hongkong by the "President Madison" and then reshipped to Haiphong by the "Chukwa Maru" which should have arrived there yesterday.

According to the latest information, Major Zanni has been staying at the Metropole Hotel, Hanoi, but it is not known if he will continue his flight round-the-world from Hanoi (where he left off) or from Haiphong. His machine was packed in two cases and as it took Major MacLaren several days to assemble his plane and undergo trial flights, it is thought that several days must pass before Zanni can be ready to start again. Permission is being applied for by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. for Zanni to land here, presumably, at Stonecutter's, where the British and American world-fliers tied up on their call here.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

TO MEET NEXT ON  
SEPTEMBER 18.

The Legislative Council was to have convened on this coming Thursday, but the meeting has now been postponed. The next sitting will be on Thursday, September 18.

Potter asked for exemplary damages.

Evidence was then given by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, who received the cable which is alleged to contain the libellous statement, and by a representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who produced the cheques of payments by the defendant to certain persons after the Arbitration proceedings. The witness said he had been asked to refuse to produce them, but that they were private, although held by the bank.

His Lordship said that he would note the objection.

Mr. M. K. Lo, of Lo and Lo, produced a list of names of people to whom defendant had authorised payment to be made, and the names made out. He also registered a protest which was signed.

All of these witnesses had been subpoenaed, and the case proceeded.

**PIRATES AT MACAO.**

**ATTEMPT FOILED BY PATROL BOAT.**

**BOY BELIEVED KILLED.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, September 9.  
In the small hours of this morning, a fusillade of shots was heard in Macao inner harbour, followed by more firing and the rounding-up of four men alleged to have participated in an attempt to pirate one of the huge fleet of fishing junks which seek shelter in Macao.

About 2 a.m. shots were plainly audible on the beach. On inquiry it transpired that the firing was from the Chinese side of the harbour where a boat had opened fire on a Chinese naval armed patrol launch. Subsequent events led to the suspicion that the boat of armed men was going to assist in a piracy on the fishing junk which was lying in that part of the Macao (inner) harbour off the water-front between the Steamboat Co.'s wharf and the Water Police Pier.

It is believed that the Chinese patrol boat returned the fire and that a running duel took place in which the would-be pirates escaped. Before the hubbub had died down, shots were being fired on the Macao side. From the hazy accounts of some who claim to have been eyewitnesses, it appears that the Macao authorities got on the qui vive and successfully came to grips with the first party of alleged pirates who had already boarded the fishing junk.

No official version was available (at seven o'clock) this morning but it is believed that four men who are at least trespassers on the fishing junk, were taken into custody. It has also been stated that a boy, one of the fishing junk's crew, was killed, four shots having entered his body.

**STREET NUISANCES.**

**TWO LORRY DRIVERS FINED.**

For leaving two motor lorries unattended outside No. 36, Nanking Street on August 18, the drivers were summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. They were each fined \$5.

On imposing the fines, the Magistrate said "You are now nominally fined, and if you want to leave your lorries in the road unattended, you must apply to the Police and obtain a permit to do so. The law does not allow vehicles in the street, without a permit."

The manager of the garage stated that on the day in question, the floor of the garage was being repaired and the lorries had to be shifted. He took the responsibility for the fines.

The police evidence showed that there was no sign of repairing being carried out in the garage on that particular day.

**DOPE TRAFFICKERS.**

**HEAVILY FINED.**

Two men of Pokfulam Road, came before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning, on a charge of having in their possessions, twelve tins of prepared opium, not being Government opium. The first defendant was fined \$10,000, or one year's hard labour; the second \$1,000 or six months' hard labour.

On hearing the sentence, first defendant loudly protested that the opium was not his, but belonged to the second defendant, who had put it into his custody. For this remark the Magistrate imposed a further fine of \$250 or six months' hard labour for contempt of court.

**ONE BLACK EYE!**

**COST FIVE DOLLARS.**

A Chinese youth having run short of money, applied to his master for the wages due to him. His request being refused, the youth gave his master a black eye. As a result, he appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning. He was fined \$5.

**OBITUARY.**

**MR. T. LEWIS.**

The death took place suddenly yesterday evening of Mr. David T. Lewis, Inspector of Riggers, Naval Dockyard, Mr. Lewis, who had been in the Colony for a few years, was about to proceed home on furlough. Sympathy will be expressed for the widow who is in England.

The funeral will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon, the burial being in the Royal Naval Hospital at 5.45.



## WAR IN CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE OF MARINES  
LANDED IN SHANGHAI—VOLUNTEERS  
MOBILISED THIS MORNING.

## DANGEROUS SITUATION AT LIUHO.

Indications are that the fighting near Shanghai has placed the city and environs in danger. A Reuter's despatch tells of the landing of 1,200 foreign marines at 4 o'clock this morning and the mobilisation of the Volunteers two hours later. These troops will guard the international concession. The French landed 800 marines some days ago to guard their concession. The situation in the Liuhoo sector, (25 miles north-west of Shanghai) which is a menace to Woosung and the Northern borders of the town, is the reason for this action. Owing to the scarcity of details of the fighting, it is difficult to decide which side is threatening the city. The measure is very probably a precautionary one to prevent shelter being sought in the city by the armed vanquished.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, September 9.  
Owing to the growing menace to Woosung and the Northern borders of Shanghai, on account of the situation in the Liuhoo sector, between 1,100 and 1,200 foreign marines were landed in the international concession at 4 o'clock this morning. This is the first landing of foreign forces in the international concession since the war began.  
At six o'clock this morning, the Shanghai Volunteers were mobilised.

## POWERS MAY ACT.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, September 8.  
The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" understands that a preliminary exchange of views is proceeding between London and Washington, on the subject of some concerted action by the Powers with a view to restoring peace and order in China.

It is expected the situation will receive the immediate attention of Mr. MacDonald.

## Verbal Protests.

A Peking message to the "Daily Bulletin," dated to-day, reads:—  
The British, American, French, Japanese and Italian Ministers, on Saturday afternoon sent a Note to the Waichiao, repeating the representations made by the four Ministers regarding the necessity to establish a neutral zone on the Huangpu.

The former communication and the Government replies were made verbally.

## LU'S ALLEGED CRIMES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, September 7.  
The punitive mandate enumerating Lu Yung-hsiang's crimes and ordering armed force to be used to bring him into submission to the authority of the Central Government was promulgated after being discussed at a special Cabinet meeting this afternoon. The mandate states that the Government at first hesitated to issue the mandate, but has now done so because Lu openly revolted against the Central Government. The mandate has in view the hastening of the end of the civil war.

## The Usual Denial.

Peking, September 8.  
The Government denies knowledge of Chang Tso-lin having declared war in a circular telegram.

## Kiangsu Headquarters.

General Lu in a communique states that the Chekiang second army, comprising 20,000 men, yesterday morning advanced from Changshing, ten miles to the south-east of Taihu Lake in the direction of Hing thirty miles northward. A report received this morning states that the Chekiangites are only ten miles from Hing and expect to fall to-day or tomorrow. The main objective is believed to be Changchow which is the Kiangsu headquarters. There have been attacks and counter-attacks at Liuhoo where, the communique says, the position remains practically the same. Fifteen hundred more reinforcements have been sent to Liuhoo from Shanghai to-day.

## British Protection.

Brussels, September 8.  
The British Government has promptly agreed to the Belgian Government's request that if necessary the Belgian colony in Shanghai shall be allowed to take refuge on British warships.

## London Press Views.

London, September 7.  
The "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic correspondent says the movement in favour of the Powers pacifically intervening in China is rapidly gaining ground both in America and Britain.

The "Daily News" says it is our duty to take our share with other European Powers in defence of the foreign colony in Shanghai.

The "Times" states that there has been a demand in the London market for special insurance on property in China against risk of damage by war and civil commotion. The property covered is mostly in warehouses of the leading cities, notably Shanghai. A good deal of business was done a few days ago on the basis of a three per cent. premium, but five per cent. was quoted in some quarters. Towards the end of the week the rate for the month remained at thirty shillings per cent.

## News By Mail.

Shanghai, September 5.  
According to a report issued by the Chekiang authorities, another battle opened yesterday morning at daybreak between Anting and Huangtu, the Kiangsu forces attacking and being repulsed. The Kiangsu troops are then reported to have retired to Quinsan, the Chekiang commanders claiming a victory.

The Kiangsu troops retreated about three-quarters of a mile. An observer states that the retreat was necessary because of the superior numbers of Chekiang troops on this particular front.

Another report discussing the military plans of Kiangsu states: the war is now taking place on three fronts. The Nanziang-Quinsan front where most of the fighting has taken place includes the sector toward Liuhoo. The Hing-Changshing front is west of the Taihu Lake. It is believed that any decisive victory in the present war will be fought out on this front. At present the Kiangsu troops are at Hing. The Chekiang troops are at Szean, a few miles west of Changshing. A third front is being made at Kwantehchow, in Anhui, near the Chekiang border. Kiangsu troops being stationed there. The Chekiang forces protecting the Taihu are at Huchowfu.

## Centre Not Serious.

At 10 o'clock last night the Chinese Red Cross had brought back to Shanghai altogether 15 wounded soldiers and two wounded civilians. These were immediately treated surgically by the staff of the Red Cross Hospital. It was not expected that any more casualties would be brought into Shanghai last night.

It is now at last possible to obtain military passes to go to Nanziang; until yesterday no foreigner except the railway officials, had been allowed to go even as near the fighting as this. But there does not appear to be much advantage in going, as access to the front itself is still strictly barred and the only available news of the fighting is in the form of communiques, which naturally give only the Chekiang side of the encounter.

According to one foreign observer, whose judgment is exceptional, the fighting in the centre is not and cannot be of a very serious nature. The troops employed here on both sides are of the worst possible quality and they have not yet really come to grips.

It seems more than probable that, considering the nature of the ground along the railways, all swampy rice fields, over which fighting is practically impossible, both the rival Marshals have put their worst troops here. If we are to see serious fighting it will be on the wings, particularly in the West, over the Great Lake and towards Huchow and Kashing.

## Fighting on Eastern Front.

For the first time since hostilities opened there is definite news of fighting having begun at Liuhoo, on the Yangtze, which continued until after sun-down. Heavy firing took place on both sides. The attacking force came within two and one-half li of the Mission Station at Liuhoo, driving the people out of the place. The school opposite the Mission Station, which has been used as a Red Cross base, was seriously damaged. The air was full of bullets, making it quite impossible for anyone to stay in the vicinity. Artillery, firing shrapnel, and rifles were used.

At 10.30 p.m. the Kiangsu troops had reached Anting, according to a refugee who ran away from that place by way of Liuhoo. He described the fighting as stiff, on both sides.

At 1 a.m. the "Sinwanpao" received news that Liuhoo had actually fallen to the Kiangsu troops.

The Chekiang forces have six aeroplanes at their disposal, it is understood. Until quite recently, there appears to have been only one man in the whole army capable of operating an aeroplane, and the services of foreigners have been sought—one Russian aviator is actually with the army, it is said. Two machines which had been lying in packing cases at Lunghua for nearly 12 months, have within the past two or three days been hastily built up, and both have left for the front, one on Wednesday evening and the other yesterday morning. Of the six machines, two are of the "scout" pattern, and the other four may be used for bombing. None of them are equipped with machine guns. A Citroen armoured car, of the caterpillar design, has also been despatched to the front.

## French Concession Defence.

As reported yesterday, sailors and Marines from the French cruisers "Colmar" and "Jules Ferry" landed on Wednesday evening and took up positions on the Settlement boundary. The men from the "Colmar" have been stationed at the Sino-French ship-building works at Nantao and others are guarding the Water-works, while the "Jules Ferry" contingent have been posted at various points between Pont Sta. Catherine and Avenue Haig, where they will be in touch with the International Settlement troops. Arrangements have of course been made for co-operation. In addition to the naval men and marines, 250 Anamite police will be brought into the line if necessary, and the French Volunteers, numbering 150, are in readiness if called upon, while the whole force could be strengthened with a considerable number of ex-service men who are available. By the end of the present week, the Volunteers will have at their disposal two armoured cars, now being completed at the New Engineering Works, and constructed on the model of those operated by the S.V.C.

No orders have yet been issued for the landing of any men from the ships of other nations nor are the Volunteers ordered out yet.

## How the Battle Began.

An alleged account of how the battle began is published by the "Journal of Commerce." It is contained in a message which General Lu is reported to have addressed to the people of both provinces. Beginning with a disclaimer as to having opened hostilities, the message continues: "At 1.5 a.m. on September 2, the Kiangsu army forcibly occupied Anting station on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. They were then 10 li from my forces, and I gave instructions that there was to be no move. At 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd, the Kiangsu force advanced from Anting in the direction of Huangtu and attacked my force. I then ordered resistance. On the same day the Kiangsu army destroyed railway bridges and molested passengers."

It is to be pointed out that no bridges have been destroyed. The cutting of the line was done by removing a rail.

## The Money Market.

Business in the Chinese banks eased up considerably yesterday. In the morning, native interest stood at 36 and rose to 55 in the afternoon. The price of Government bonds was better than on Wednesday, the quotations being:

Wed. Thur.  
Currency reorganization, 70.50 71.40  
Consolidated, 57 59.90  
\$80,000,000 loan, 17 18.80

There was an improvement in the money market, the banks having recalled their money for localization in Shanghai. The market remained quiet during the day. A report was current that foreign banks are recalling mortgage loans.

## Latest.

The capture of Liuhoo by the Kiangsu forces was reported several times during the evening, both sides fighting backwards and forwards over the field. The Chekiang forces were alleged to have retired to Lotien.

From a news agency sympathetic to the Chekiang side a statement emanates that this report is an invention of the local stock market.

## Everybody Uses It.

I have a great thing about Cham. Cham's Cough Remedy, every one is a friend, and is glad to tell his neighbor all about it. It is certainly a great remedy for colds, coughs, and all kinds of ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a great thing for the young and the old, and is recommended everywhere.

## VICTIM IN STRIKE



Major Chau King-shin, 9th Regiment, Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, was summarily shot on the evening of August 29, 1924, by orders of Governor Liao Chung-hoi and Chief of Police Wu Te-chen of the Kuomintang Government in Canton. He was arrested in connection with the general strike of Canton merchants against the seizure by Dr. Sun Yat-sen of a consignment of arms for the import of which the Volunteers had taken out permits. Major Chau, who was but 23 years old, was very popular and, since joining the regiment in 1922, he had been regarded as one of the most efficient officers of the corps. He was a native of Namhoi District of Kwangtung.

## KING OF SIAM.

SHORTLY TO VISIT  
SINGAPORE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, September 8.

King Rama VI. of Siam is coming here on a visit on the 25th. He intends to travel by rail from Bangkok.



The coming visit will be the first occasion on which the King has left Siam since his accession to the throne.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHICH?

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—I see it stated in a Home paper of Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the Essex and England cricket captain who brought Home the Ashes before the war:

"Whose initials and stonewall methods got him the sobriquet of 'Johnnie Won't Hit To-day.' I beg leave to remind your readers that this method of reading it was applied by the Australians; but Douglas, after the rubber had been won, is believed to have pointed out to his opponents that his initials stood for 'Johnnie Went Home Triumphant.'"

Yours etc., WHICH.

Hongkong, September 8.

## SILK SHIPMENT.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. "Devanha" on August 9, was delivered in Marseilles on September 6. It was thus 28 days in transit.

## LOCAL HEAT-WAVE.

INTERESTING COMPARATIVE  
STATISTICS.

## HOTTEST SEPTEMBER.

With residents all talking about the heat-wave, the following from Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, who courteously supplied the "China Mail" with the official figures, will be read with interest, especially by those who have been told by old-timers either about the taps freezing, or furniture melting in bygone Septembers.

Mr. Claxton said yesterday that the heat-wave of the past eight days had been exceptional. The mean temperature for September 7 was 87.5 degrees, the highest on record for the month, as against 86.9 on September 17, 1892 and 86.4 on September 6, 1895.

The maximum temperature for September 7 this year was 93.2. This has only been exceeded on two occasions, viz., on September 6, 1895 when it reached 94 and on September 17, 1892 when it was 93.9.

The night of September 6-7 was the hottest on record for September, the minimum temperature being 83.2.

The heat-wave has been due to the typhoon (which passed over the Formosa Channel and for which the local signal was hoisted). On Sunday it looked as though the typhoon would bring rain and a decrease of temperature. That, it has not.

Yesterday may well have broken all records, as regards maximum, mean and minimum temperature.

More Records.

This morning we were informed by Mr. Claxton that another record had been established.

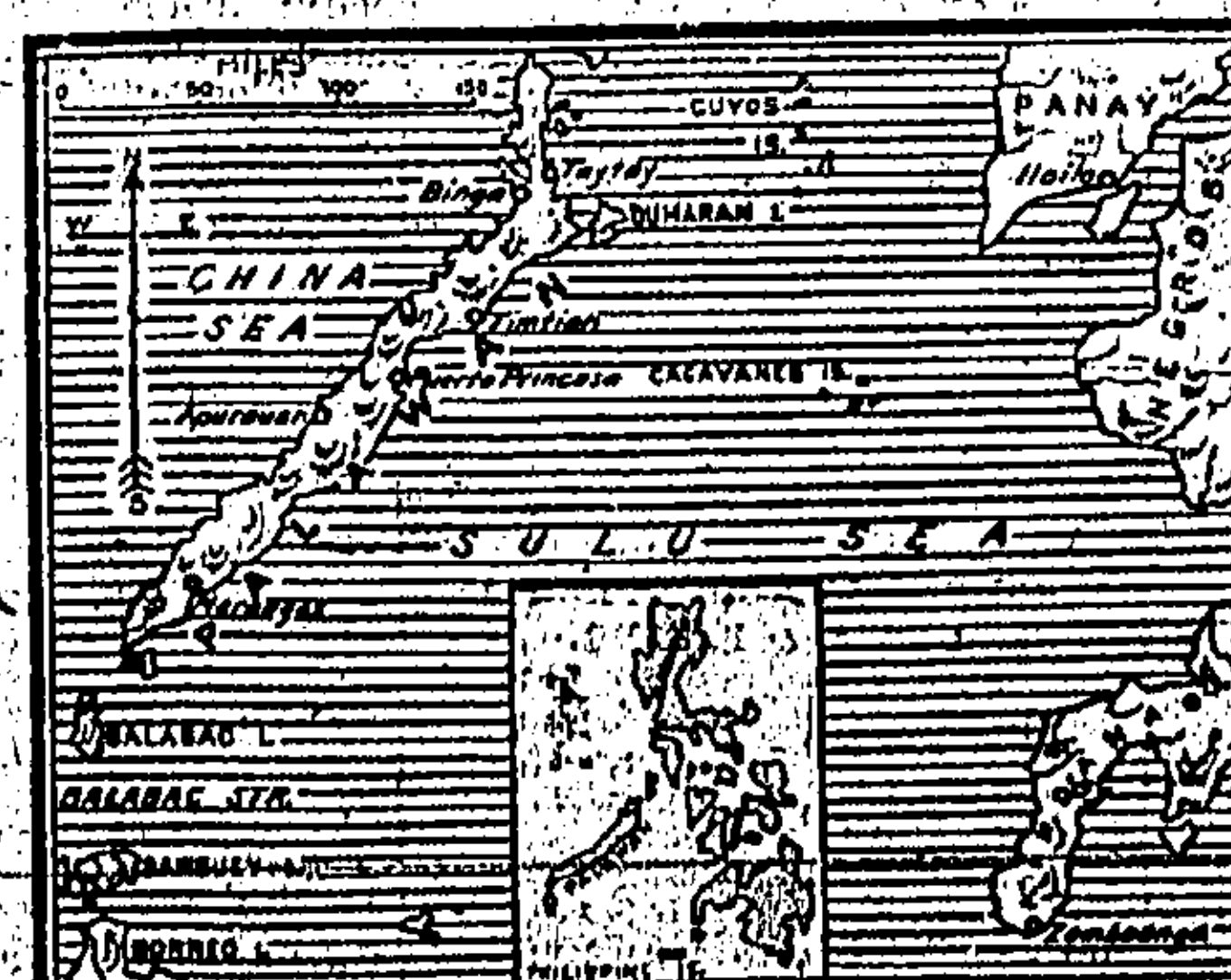
Yesterday's readings were maximum 92.8; mean 87.3; minimum 84.3; the last being a record.

The record for the hottest night had also been exceeded. On the night of September 7-8, the minimum temperature was 84.3, the minimum temperature was 84.3 (which beats the record this year (for the night of September 6-7).

## OPIUM SEIZURE.

Revenue Officers who searched the Indo-China s.s. "Kulsang" this morning, effected a seizure of a small quantity of raw opium from the ship's engine-room.

## NEW PEARL BEDS.



"PEARL BEDS DISCOVERED"—The discovery is reported of new and extensive pearl beds off the coast of Palawan in the Philippines. More fishermen have been working these beds, and the Japanese who have been working these beds in the Philippine Islands.

## TINNED VEGETABLES.

PACKED UNDER PURELY HYGIENIC CONDITIONS, RENDERING THEM ABSOLUTELY SAFE FOR THE CONSUMER. YOU WILL FIND MAINTENANCE OF FLAVOUR AND NOURISHMENT IN EVERY DISTINCTIVE KIND.

Asparagus (Large Spears)	per tin	\$1.15
Artichoke Bottoms	" "	1.00
Beans Lima	" "	.85
Beetroot	" "	.55
Brussel Sprouts	" "	.55
Carrots	" "	.45
Parsnips	" "	.50
Peas (Sugar)	" "	.80
Sauerkraut	" "	.40
Sugar Corn	" "	.50
Succotash	" "	.70
Turnips	" "	.50

PHONE 4567.

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## COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

## "YEOMAN of the GUARD"

- 1 HAVE A SONG TO SING, O. Walter Passmore and Hilda Francis
- 317 LIKE A GHOST HIS VIGIL KEEPING. Passmore and Francis
- 338 WHEN A WOOER GOES A-WOOING. Opera Quartette
- STRANGE ADVENTURE. " "
- FREE FROM HIS FETTERS. Arthur Jordan
- 2925 IS LIFE A BOON? " "

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3-ton Lorries - @ \$8.50  
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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Sundays 8 p.m. only).SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.  
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Tuck, Cook &amp; Son Ltd. or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

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S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... Sails about 24th September

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE  
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA  
AND DANUBE PORTS.  
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE  
OR TRIESTE.

£66.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; MOI.

S.S. "PERSEA" ... Sails about 30th September  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA" ... Sails about 30th October  
S.S. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 30th November  
S.S. "ROSEANDE" ... Sails about 30th December  
S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 30th December  
S.S. "VENETIA" ... Sails about 30th December

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 4th October  
S.S. "PERSEA" ... Sails about 10th November  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA" ... Sails about 10th December  
S.S. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 10th December

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO  
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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO AMENDATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.  
S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.  
S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th September  
S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September  
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S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.  
S.S. "KAI MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

## SWATOW.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
11 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
12 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
13 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
14 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
15 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
16 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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18 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
19 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
20 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
21 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong

## AMOI.

Sept. 10 - B.L. Kwongkong  
11 - B.L. Kwongkong  
12 - B.L. Kwongkong  
13 - B.L. Kwongkong  
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18 - B.L. Kwongkong  
19 - B.L. Kwongkong  
20 - B.L. Kwongkong  
21 - B.L. Kwongkong

## FOOCHOW.

Sept. 10 - D.L. Kwongkong  
11 - D.L. Kwongkong  
12 - D.L. Kwongkong  
13 - D.L. Kwongkong  
14 - D.L. Kwongkong  
15 - D.L. Kwongkong  
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18 - D.L. Kwongkong  
19 - D.L. Kwongkong  
20 - D.L. Kwongkong  
21 - D.L. Kwongkong

## SHANGHAI.

Sept. 10 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
11 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
12 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
13 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
14 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
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18 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
19 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
20 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong  
21 - N.Y.K. Kwongkong

## HONOLULU.

Sept. 10 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
11 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
12 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
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19 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
20 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
21 - T.K.K. Kwongkong

## VICTORIA, SEATTLE, AND JAPAN.

Sept. 10 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
11 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
12 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
13 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
14 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
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19 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
20 - A.O.L. Kwongkong  
21 - A.O.L. Kwongkong

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 10 - P.M. Kwongkong  
11 - P.M. Kwongkong  
12 - P.M. Kwongkong  
13 - P.M. Kwongkong  
14 - P.M. Kwongkong  
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18 - P.M. Kwongkong  
19 - P.M. Kwongkong  
20 - P.M. Kwongkong  
21 - P.M. Kwongkong

## SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

Sept. 10 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
11 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
12 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
13 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
14 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
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18 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
19 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
20 - V.S.S. Kwongkong  
21 - V.S.S. Kwongkong

## VALPARAISO.

Sept. 10 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
11 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
12 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
13 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
14 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
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19 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
20 - T.K.K. Kwongkong  
21 - T.K.K. Kwongkong

## PORTLAND.

Sept. 10 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
11 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
12 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
13 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
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18 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
19 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
20 - O.P.S. Kwongkong  
21 - O.P.S. Kwongkong

## NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
13 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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19 - B.F. Kwongkong  
20 - B.F. Kwongkong  
21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## BUENOS AIRES VIA SPAIN.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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20 - B.F. Kwongkong  
21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
13 - B.F. Kwongkong  
14 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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20 - B.F. Kwongkong  
21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## BARCELONA &amp; VALENCIA.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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## GENOA.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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## MANTUA.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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## MANTUA.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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20 - B.F. Kwongkong  
21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## JAYA PORTS, ETC.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
11 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
12 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
13 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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21 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong

## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
11 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

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## YAPEN PORTS.

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## YAPEN PORTS.

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## YAPEN PORTS.

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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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## YAPEN PORTS.

Sept. 10 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong  
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21 - I.C.S.N. Kwongkong

## CONSIGNERS.

HE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.  
From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

## "HENLAVERS"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 30th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1924.

## LONDON.

Sept. 10 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
11 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
12 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
13 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
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18 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
19 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
20 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
21 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru

## DUNKIRK.

Sept. 10 - B.F. Kwongkong  
11 - B.F. Kwongkong  
12 - B.F. Kwongkong  
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20 - B.F. Kwongkong  
21 - B.F. Kwongkong

## MANTUA, LIVERPOOL &amp; GLASGOW.

Sept. 10 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
11 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
12 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
13 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
14 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
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18 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
19 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
20 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru  
21 - N.Y.K. Haruna Maru







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## INDIA.

SHALL WE MANAGE TO  
KEEP IT?

[BY ATHERTON WILSON.]

Shall we be able to keep India? Everybody with any knowledge of the East is forced to ask this question to-day.

It must be realised that we have to a considerable extent already abandoned our old position of rulers of India. Roughly, we retain in our control finance, order and police. The administration of the law is now largely in the hands of Indians, and a host of other services are run by natives.

The result has been a prompt cessation of supplies of young and able men from India who in former days played such a noble part in the stabilising of India, and a general deterioration of service. The administration is now neither one thing nor another, and the native blames the British for the incompetence and malpractice of the Indian public servant.

All this follows from the idealistic and hasty reforms of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, adopted by the Government of India Act of 1919.

The definite and distinct understanding was that an experiment was to be tried, the ultimate aim of which was self-government or Home Rule, but the preamble to the Act most carefully laid it down that the final granting of the Dominion condition was to be strictly dependent upon the success of the various stages of the experiment.

It was further agreed that ten years after the Act, that is to say, in 1929, a Commission should report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing.

It would not be hard to show that the present state of India would, if reported on now, demand the restriction of existing forms of government, and, for the safety and prosperity of the country, a return to the old system.

The present experiment has pleased no one. The Anglo-Indian finds himself adrift from his traditions. He bitterly resents the position of pseudo-equality with the Indian, in which he is placed. His tenure of office, his security,

his pension, even his remuneration, is daily threatened.

If it were not for the power of the Governors and the Viceroy to certify money bills he would starve, and he views any extension of Indian rule with justifiable alarm.

Neither is the Indian pleased. The Swarajist is a difficult person. Some wish to boycott the assemblies and the councils altogether, others wish to join, not to co-operate but to destroy. Some like Gandhi, wish to have nothing to do with anything Western; they would even return to the spinning wheel; others, like Mr. Sastry, wish to build up a highly protected homogeneous state, ruled internally by Indians, but defended for the time being by the British Army and Navy.

But, on the whole, Indian politicians have made no attempt to co-operate and work loyally with us during this difficult period of transition; they have sought to destroy the first instalment of that for which they claim to have such fervent desires—the establishment of Western political institutions.

The problem has also been further complicated by the existence of the native Princes. They rule, with British help and guidance, practically one-third of India. Their wealth and revenue is immense. Their loyalty is marvellous, and their pride, in personal contact with the Viceroy and the King-Emperor is a tribute to the justice of British rule. But to-day they are puzzled and worried.

"It is a curious paradox," said Lord Peel to me the other day: "but the nearer you get to Home Rule in India the further you really get from it."

The explanation lies in the religious and the caste system of India. The present agitation is largely run by high-caste Hindus, and Hindu Home Rule would result in the opinion of both Moslems and impartial observers in Hindu rule. The Brahmin caste would dominate India, just as the Moslems did. Neither is democratic. The result is that the more noisy and extreme the Hindu agitation becomes, the stronger become the forces of reaction.

And side by side with this negation of rule there is the economic policy of the Swarajists, definitely aimed against the country.

Already there is an incalculable amount of democratic and self-

FRAUD CHARGE.  
BANK MANAGER AND  
WOMAN.

London, August 2.—At Birmingham Police Court, Joseph Selkirk, 33, manager of the King's Heath, Birmingham, branch of Barclays Bank, and Helene Frederique Terry, 39, a married woman, of 40 Blenheim-road, Mossley, Birmingham, were charged with conspiring together between September 1921 and June 16, 1922, to defraud Barclays Bank of £5,350.

Selkirk was also charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank, and Mrs. Terry with obtaining credit by fraud, and forging cheques for £1,700, £4,000, and £5,700. Mr. Roome, prosecuting, said Mrs. Terry opened an account at Barclays Bank, King's Heath, on September 13, 1922, with a credit of £65. By June 16 this year her account was overdrawn to the extent of £6,197.

She opened a second account in the name of the Woodworking Machinery Co., Ltd., in January 1923, and by June 16 this year that account was overdrawn to the extent of £2,330. A third account opened by Mrs. Terry in the name of A. MacLachlan & Co. was overdrawn by the same date to the amount of £493.

There was no security for these overdrafts. Selkirk allowed her to increase her overdrafts and concealed them from the local head office of the bank. In his monthly balances he arranged that cheques for large amounts credited to Mrs. Terry should be out for collection at the end of the month, and when they were returned dishonoured he held them back to the following month.

DISHONOURING 5 TIMES.

One cheque for £1,700 was presented and dishonoured five times and was never debited to any of the three accounts.

Selkirk volunteered a statement that he had not kept the books correctly. He said he received 333 shares in the Woodworking Machinery Co. without paying for them, and an agreement from Mrs. Terry to pay him not less than £4 a week as long as MacLachlan and Co. carried on business.

Selkirk and Mrs. Terry were committed for trial and allowed bail.

## GUN-RUNNING CASE.

FATHER AND SON REFUSED  
BAIL.

London, August 2.—The Mansion House Court, London, was crowded when James Herbert Atfield, 64, retired schoolmaster, and his son, Cecil Herbert Atfield, 32, merchant, both of Feistead-road, Wanstead, Essex, were charged with attempting between April 8 and July 2 to export machine-gun parts from Brewers Quay, E.C.

Mr. R. G. Beattie, for the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, said that under the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1921 every description of firearms and machine guns, mountings, and component parts, were prohibited from export. The articles in this case were machine-gun parts and mountings.

Mr. H. Myers, defending, said the offence with which the men were charged imposed only a penalty of £100. It was difficult to understand why a warrant was issued. Atfield, sen., repudiated any liability in the matter. He had been headmaster of London school for 40 years and had lived in Wanstead a long time. He was arrested in his own house.

Some time ago, at the request of Scotland Yard, Captain Atfield, the younger man, voluntarily made a statement.

Both were men of respectability. Captain Atfield was amazed to find in the papers that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and that of his father.

Mr. Beattie indicated that a further charge would be alleged against them which involved a penalty treble the value of the goods concerned.

The magistrate ordered a remand and refused bail.

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government in India, and since 1919 we have seen the control of the country gradually slipping away. There is only one way to stop the rot, and that is by a definite measure of reaction for the time being.

In requires a firm hand, and the sentimental platitudes of the Fabianistic Lord Olivier are the wrong medicine for the rot. A few more false steps and non-cooperation will become a mere resistance.

Who knows but what the recent murder of Mr. Day, in the streets of Calcutta, is but the prelude to an epoch of bloodshed and war, before which the Indian Mayday will be insignificant.

## COURT OF APPEAL.

SZE YAP CO. LOSE CASE.

PIRACY BOND-BRANCH.

Judgment against the appellants was given in the Supreme Court this morning in the case in which the Sze Yap S.S. Co., Ltd., appealed against the decision of Mr. C. D. Melbourne that there had been a breach of a bond under the Piracy Regulations on the occasion of the piratical attack on their ship, the "Tai Lee," and that the bond (\$5,000) should be forfeited.

Appellants were represented by the hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the Crown.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, in the course of his judgment, said that this was an appeal on points of law from the decision of a Magistrate, ordering the forfeiture of a sum of money under a bond entered into by the appellants with the Crown. The bond was executed on January 10, 1923, and provided for the compliance of the persons named therein, namely the crew of the s.s. "Tai Lee," with the provisions of the Piracy Ordinance 1914.

After relating the facts of the case, His Lordship said the first ground of appeal was that the act or omission relied on took place in Chinese waters but the Colonial Legislature had no authority to enact restrictions on persons outside the limits and in so far as the Regulations purport to do so they are *ultra vires*.

For the Crown it was pointed out that the appellants did not contend that the Ordinance itself was *ultra vires*. It had no extra-territorial force. In view of the prevalence of piratical attacks it was necessary to provide security for persons and goods entering or leaving the port and to avert a menace to its trade. Neither the Ordinance nor the Regulations impose any penal sanction outside its jurisdiction. In certain circumstances it would be competent for the local Government to prohibit altogether the clearance of vessels for specified local ports.

The answer to the argument for the appellants was, His Lordship thought, that on the proper construction of the Ordinance and the Regulations they have no extra-territorial effect.

"No criminal liability is imposed on any person outside the Colony. It is no objection to the enforcement of a civil obligation that the breach of the obligation had taken elsewhere."

In my opinion the first ground of appeal fails.

The second point was that the Regulations were *ultra vires* for another reason: they had not been made by the Legislative Body but by an Executive Authority—the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Alabaster had said that the Council had no right to so delegate its powers as to deprive the Crown of its prerogative right of disallowance. Various cases were cited which stressed the necessity of the assent of the Sovereign. It was, however, pointed out that the Ordinance which gave power to make Regulations had itself received the sanction of the Crown.

His Lordship pointed out that the Charter merely reserved power to disallow. There was no provision that a law was ineffective until approved.

No direct authority was given by Mr. Alabaster for his contention and he was satisfied that it must be dismissed.

The next objection was that the Regulations were bad as being repugnant to Section 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act. It was only necessary, he thought, to reply that it was not contended that the Regulations expressly or by implication repealed any part of the Merchant Shipping Act. Section 735 did not therefore apply. The second section referred only to legislation regulating ceasing trade and it had, in his opinion, no application to these Regulations.

The next point was taken by Mr. Fitzroy. He pointed out that in order to determine the effect of legislation it was necessary to look at the object it had in view. It was here necessary to examine the scope and intention of the Ordinance. Then piracy—*jura gentium*—being robbery within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, piracy could only take place within the jurisdiction. The breach of obligation

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on SATURDAY, September 13th, being the Mid-Autumn Festival.

E. K. W. ADE,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.  
York Buildings,  
Hingling, 24, September 1924.

## MOON-CAKE FEAST.

SATURDAY'S BIG CHINESE  
FESTIVAL.

TEA-HOUSE HARVEST.

Moon-cake festival, or Mid-Autumn Festival, or Chung-chin chieh to give its classical rendering, falls this year on Saturday next, the 16th day of the 8th moon.

Tradition places its origin about 2,150 B.C. when lived the famous archer-emperor Hsiao I (Hsiao Ngai in Cantonese). He shot nine of the ten suns illuminating the heavens when the sun-god besought him not to make a bull's-eye of the tenth. For this boon he was given a potion which would make him immortal with a home in the sun. Before he could take the potion which had to be prepared in an urn it night with devout prayers, while a naughty concubine by the name of Sheung Nga drained the last drop while her spouse slept through the watchnight service. Light as a fairy the woman fled to the moon to escape the archer's wrath. Every year she returns to mother earth and moon-cakes are eaten in her honour.

This episode has been commercialised into a favourite stage-play, being one of the star-numbers of Mei Lan-fang's repertoire. Mei will be remembered as the famous Northern actor who was down here in 1922. The legend has been slightly lengthened and ends up with Hsiao I being thrown out of the moon after a hot pursuit of his concubine.

Tea-House Harvest.

It is a harvest festival in that the tea-houses reap their annual harvest. Moon-shaped cakes with wonderful ingredients are made months ahead of the festival and shipped to all parts of the world where Chinese are to be found. Children delight in these delicacies. Another aspect is the making and sale of beautiful lanterns with which Chinatown will be decorated on Friday and Saturday nights.

Actually the men-folk take little note of the religious side of the festival except to organise a feast at West Point. Schools and various working guilds make a holiday of it and it is also one of the four settlement days in Chinese business circles. The women, of course, must "chin-chin joss."

## CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

FINED TEN DOLLARS.

A Chinese woman engaged a coolie to carry two baskets of 42 chickens from a passenger junk at the Praya to Cross Street. Whilst on the way the coolie was arrested by the Police, for ill-treating the chickens through overcrowding. As the result of the overcrowding, one chicken has since died. The two baskets, containing the birds, were exceptionally small. The coolie was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Hongkong Court this morning and ordered to pay a fine of \$10, which was subsequently paid by the woman who hired him.

## COLONY'S HEALTH.

The returns of the M. O. H. for the week ending September 6, contain five deaths from enteric out of 11 cases reported; and one from diphtheria out of two cases. In addition 2 cases of paratyphoid and one of influenza are reported. For the 24 hours ending yesterday one Chinese case of typhoid is reported.

charged against the appellants took place between Wang Moon and Kong Moon and this could not be a place "where great ships go." The depth of water is only eight feet. The Regulations could only apply to a place where piracy was possible and could not have effect even in the danger zone where that offence was inapplicable of commission.

His Lordship said that he did not think it was necessary to go further into the matter than to say that the branches complained of took place within the limit defined in the Regulations and the obligation of the appellants was absolute that the conditions of the bond should be observed within the danger zone. The Legislature must be deemed to have been cognisant of the condition of these trade routes.

In his opinion the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, concurring, said he had very little to add to what his learned brother had said. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Potter's view of the scope, intention and effect of the Piracy Ordinance was correct. The Ordinance and the Regulations appeared to have been specially designed to avoid impediment on the ground that they were extra-territorial legislation and he thought that the Legislature had succeeded in that design.

He agreed that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

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Haddock - 60 " " "

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Fillets - 55 " " "

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COMMENCING TOMORROW

DANIEL CARSON GOODMAN'S

MOST WONDERFUL SUPER-PRODUCTION

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WOMEN?"

A PICTURE THAT MAKES MILLIONS THINK AND TALK

ALSO—

NEW ROUND OF LEATHER FISHERS

"HE LOOPS TO CONQUER"

Usual Prices

WORLD THEATRE.



## ALLEGED ATTACK.

## TWO CHINESE HELD ON CHARGE.

The case in which Chan Hung-kwong and Wong Ka-sam are charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Man Kwok-sang on July 3 at Sai Wan-ho, was resumed at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

In opening the case Mr. C. A. S. Russ (appearing for the prosecution) said that complainant was enticed to the hillside at Sai Wan-ho about 10 a.m. on July 3 and set upon by the two defendants with a sharp instrument. Fortunately complainant had in his pocket a leather wallet and a cigarette holder which broke the force of the blow, otherwise he might have been seriously wounded. Before the crime complainant had had some trouble with a partner named Chan Pui, who had disappeared shortly after the occurrence.

Man Kwok-sang, complainant, 48 years of age, a Chinese doctor, residing at No. 25, Bonham Strand East, second floor, stated that he remembered that about 8.15 a.m. on July 2, first defendant called at his house and requested him to go to Sai Wan-ho to attend to his aunt, suffering from a sore throat. He did not go on that day but only discussed the question of fee. Next morning about the same time first defendant came to him again and added that he had borrowed money from his friend and paid him now \$2 on account. He accepted the money and went with first defendant, getting on a tram outside the Wing On Co. Ltd. and alighting at Sai Wan-ho market. They met the second defendant outside the "Siu Yuen" pawnshop, No. 170, Shaikwan West. At this point, first defendant spoke to second defendant "saying" the doctor is here, shall we take him along?" When three blocks had been passed they turned to the right, where some Sanitary coolies were doing house-cleaning. Here the two defendants stopped and turned back. At the same time they said to witness "Sorry to keep you waiting" and invited witness to go to the "Wai-chuan" tea-house where they stayed for three-quarters of an hour. They left and went back the same way to a new street—a block of new houses facing a hill. When witness had passed four of the houses, he was suddenly seized by the lapel of his coat by the second defendant and pushed into the drain. Second defendant then stooped over him and put both hands on his chest. Plaintiff shouted out at the top of his voice, "What is the matter?"

The first defendant who was about six paces away from him, turned back, drew a dagger from an old Chinese newspaper and stabbed him in the left side of the abdomen. In his left side pocket, he had a leather wallet, a horn cigarette holder and a handkerchief (produced in Court), which he showed to the witness. One cut mark appeared on the first two articles. More than ten blows were delivered; some took effect and some did not. He defended himself with his hands and feet to keep second defendant off, who at this time attacked him with a chisel on his face and knocked out some teeth. He called out "Save life" in a loud voice. His mouth was bleeding and he commenced to spit blood, splashing both defendants. The second defendant bolted and the first followed. He got up at once and blew a whistle as he continued the chase to the Praya, where he lost sight of his assailants. He turned back to the tram line as he felt the effects of the scuffle and went into a shop at Sai Wan-ho, where he saw an Indian Sergeant. He wrote down an account of what had happened and handed it over to the police officer. He was removed in an ambulance to the Shaikwan Police Station and thence to the Government Civil Hospital. Subsequently he offered a substantial reward for the arrest of the two offenders. After some time he was sent for by police to attend an identification parade at Central Police Station and at the Macao Magistracy, where he picked out the two defendants separately among a row of about ten men.

Two other witnesses gave corroborative evidence.

The case was adjourned until 2.15 p.m. on September 16.

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Pain Balm

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MISS TURKEY.

Travellers and visitors passing through Turkey or making a stay in Constantinople are amazed to note the change which has taken place there all within a comparatively short period which certainly does not exceed eighteen months.

Hitherto regarded as being the most difficult race to convert to Western ideas and Western modes, the Turks have, of their own free will and almost unanimously, abandoned their historic usages, traditions, and a good many sectarian customs in order to embrace the modes and manners of Northern Europe, taking as examples the French and British peoples.

This change-over is, perhaps, less apparent in the case of men than of women because the former have, for many years, adopted European attire with the exception of the fez which, however, is now disappearing and is less often seen in Egypt. It is Miss Turk who has hastened to imitate Madame de Morny, having been liberated from the fetters of Eastern convention as a result of the establishment of the new régime which commenced before the Sultan was deposed, and is now developing so fast till, very soon, Turkey will be very much the same as any other country in so far as her people's habits are concerned.

DROPPING THE VEIL.

That long black veil which used to hide many a pretty, pale brown, face, has almost entirely disappeared, although the elderly women still indulge in it. It is no longer customary to see a husband walking out with his wives each so completely obscured that one was often tempted to speculate on whether he had been lucky in his choice or otherwise.

Boldly, almost defiantly, the women of Constantinople sally forth dressed no different from the fine ladies who promenade in the Bois de Boulogne or the Rue de la Paix. It might be said that oftentimes their "ensemble" is more extravagant, for, having tasted the delights incidental to the wearing of dainty attire, the Turkish girls have fairly "let themselves go," much to the pleasure of Parisian dressmakers and bootmakers, who have, in consequence, been able to sell in Turkey the somewhat bizarre items which the Parisienne now regards with disfavor—as, for instance, those freakish shoes with four inch heels which Turkish ladies esteem to be the "last word" in correct footwear, absolutely the very finest thing of the kind.

The demand for silk stockings, too, is enormous; so great, in fact, that prices have been inflated to a point where they are tantamount to robbery. Still, they find a ready sale, no matter how expensive. Powder, rouge, cosmetics of every description—they are all being used by women, who, now they show their faces, are determined that they will have something pretty to show.

EXIT THE HAREM.

Polygamy is giving place to monogamy, as a result of which the harem system is dying a speedy death. One man one wife is the slogan of to-day, and no one is more pleased at the change than the Turk himself, who was finding it far more difficult to support three or four wives than it was years ago.

It is not only the edicts of the National Assembly, but the influence of the cinema which has served to effect such an alteration in the acquired habits of a nation. For a long time looked upon as a heinous species of entertainment, "the pictures" now constitute themselves the paramount recreation of the Turkish citizens, their wives and children. It follows that the mode of living, modern manners, and the culture of the British, American, French, and Italian characters depicted on the screen should be noted and remembered. But more than this, they are imitated.

Even in commercial life the same revolutionary process is going on. The British and French languages are used for correspondence in place of the Turkish, to express what a typewriter would have to be a fearful and wonderfully-made machine indeed. Rather than laboriously pen his communications, the Turkish trader now dictates them to a gaily-attired stenographer, who, with speed and skill, translates them as the types.

There now exists a social atmosphere which was impossible under the old régime. Men and women intermingling. Friendships and affections are formed in the usual way. Women, instead of being treated as beings of a lower grade, are reckoned as they should be, in the preliminaries to matrimony, women, instead of being secluded, are courted. And Miss Turk knows how to make the most of herself, having quickly learnt the ways and tricks of the West. The jealousy of her would-be husband, wherein most of all she is deficient, fully Western.

## MISS TURKEY.

## VANITIES IN PLACE OF VEILS.

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It is not only the edicts of the National Assembly, but the influence of the cinema which has served to effect such an alteration in the acquired habits of a nation. For a long time looked upon as a heinous species of entertainment, "the pictures" now constitute themselves the paramount recreation of the Turkish citizens, their wives and children. It follows that the mode of living, modern manners, and the culture of the British, American, French, and Italian characters depicted on the screen should be noted and remembered. But more than this, they are imitated.

Even in commercial life the same revolutionary process is going on. The British and French languages are used for correspondence in place of the Turkish, to express what a typewriter would have to be a fearful and wonderfully-made machine indeed. Rather than laboriously pen his communications, the Turkish trader now dictates them to a gaily-attired stenographer, who, with speed and skill, translates them as the types.

There now exists a social atmosphere which was impossible under the old régime. Men and women intermingling. Friendships and affections are formed in the usual way. Women, instead of being treated as beings of a lower grade, are reckoned as they should be, in the preliminaries to matrimony, women, instead of being secluded, are courted. And Miss Turk knows how to make the most of herself, having quickly learnt the ways and tricks of the West. The jealousy of her would-be husband, wherein most of all she is deficient, fully Western.

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## NORTHCLIFFE'S WILL.

## A LEGACY FUND.

London, August 2.—A suggested compromise on certain questions arising out of the administration of Lord Northcliffe's will was discussed before Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division. The case was adjourned last April with a view to an arrangement being arrived at to provide that the legacies of three months' salary to employees should be paid out of capital instead of out of a particular fund, the accumulations of which might not be sufficient to pay the legacies in the ten years mentioned by the testator.

Sir Patrick Hastings, the Attorney-General, said that a substantial portion of the estate might be described as something in the nature of 29 one hundred-and-third parts of the residue which might ultimately go to charities in which he should be interested. The 29 one hundred-and-third parts would total between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The suggestion had been made that he being interested in that fund on behalf of charities should agree to release the disputed claim upon certain terms.

Lord Rothermere himself had undertaken to find approximately \$100,000, which would relieve the fund. It was suggested that charities should receive \$10,000 at once. He was satisfied that the settlement was one which he could properly accept.

Mr. Maughan, K.C., for Sir George Sutton, said that the will provided for gifts to employees of the newspapers upon which the testator's fortune had been founded. The total sum to employees was \$533,000, and a clause of the will declared that each legacy should bear interest.

The estimated income of the 28 3/4 103rd parts (forming the trust fund out of which employees would be paid) was only about \$28,000 a year. Interest at 4 per cent on the whole of the pecuniary legacies would amount to \$23,000 a year, so that if the interest were to be paid to all there was only \$5,000 a year to form the legacy fund.

In ten years the fund would amount to about \$50,000, compared with \$533,000, the amount of the legacies. It was apparent that the will as construed was one that would not work.

Lord Northcliffe, it was perfectly obvious, did not intend that \$500,000 should come out of a fund which produced only \$5,000 a year.

A GREAT HUMAN MAN.

No human being—and Lord Northcliffe was a great human being—could possibly have conceived the notion of giving legacies to servants and employees under provisions by which they certainly would not for ten years, receive anything except possibly interest. It was extraordinarily difficult to approach these servants and employees and tell them that the wishes of the testator could not be carried out and ask them to accept something less than the face value of their legacies.

It was at this stage of the matter, he explained, that Lord Rothermere came to the assistance of the parties and in a most generous way offered to provide \$100,000 in order that the legacies should be paid in full.

It was really an act of generosity on his part. He was anxious that the people with whom his brother was associated should receive their legacies. With Lord Rothermere providing the \$100,000 the compromise began to take shape at once.

Mr. Maughan read the terms of the compromise, which included the following:—

The executors shall, as soon as may be form a fund to be called the legacy fund consisting of the sum of \$267,745, which has been appropriated and invested by the executors in respect of the income of 28 3/4 one hundred-and-third parts of the estate.

Five hundred thousand pounds to be satisfied by the appropriation of ordinary shares in the Amalgamated Press (1923), Ltd., and 8 per cent preference shares of \$5 dollars each in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., and 5 per cent preference shares of 10s each in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., of that value according to the mean market price of the day of the order.

One hundred thousand pounds paid to the executors in accordance with the condition mentioned in the order.

Mr. Maughan said that Mr. Arnhol (an executor) did not want the shares, sold because he thought they would appreciate in value, but Sir George Sutton's opinion and that of others was that they would not appreciate. Sir George was prepared to abide by his lordship's decision on the matter, and the question of how the \$500,000 was to be raised could be left over.

Mr. Justice Russell said he had come to the conclusion that it was a scheme which he ought to sanction.

In chambers he would consider how best to carry out the administration, there should be provided

## OBITUARY.

## MISS GORDON-CUMMING.

(Reuter's Service.)

The death is reported of Miss Constance Frederica Gordon-Cumming.

[Miss Gordon-Cumming was born at Altyre, May 26, 1873, the 12th child of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. At the close of her education in London she spent a year with a married sister in India and this awoke in her a desire to travel and led to very extensive wanderings extending over twelve years. She wrote several books on her travels among them, "At Home in Fiji and New Zealand," "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War Among the South Sea Islands," "Fire Fountains of Hawaii," and books on California, China, the Hebrides, the Himalayas, Egypt, Ceylon, etc. She was also interested in the development of the invention of the Numerical Type for the use of illiterate Chinese, both blind and seeing, in Mandarin districts of China. Her residence was in Grief, Scotland.]

## IRELAND.

## BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 8.

It is hoped in some quarters that the Ulster Government may be influenced in favour of agreeing to appoint a Boundary Commissioner by the action of Lord Balfour in publishing a letter which Lord Birkenhead, one of the negotiators of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, wrote him in March 1922, strongly contending that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor readjustments, and saying it was inconceivable that any competent and honest arbitrator could take an opposite view. Thirty members of the House of Commons, of all parties, are at present touring the boundary region investigating the situation.

## SUDAN PROBLEM.

## ZAGLUL TO MEET BRITISH PREMIER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 8.

Reuter understands that Zaglul has informed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that he is ready to meet him. Mr. MacDonald accordingly has sent a communication hoping that the meeting will occur towards the end of September. It appears almost certain that the meeting will be in London, in view of the fact that Mr. MacDonald owing to numerous engagements, will be unable to leave England.

## L. OF N.

## ROUTINE WORK.

(Reuter's Service.)

GENEVA, September 8.

In less tense atmosphere and with a smaller public attendance, the Assembly settled down this morning to the ordinary work of the session. The discussion of the report of the Work Council for last year was resumed. M. Ador of Switzerland, who strongly appealed in favour of arbitration to settle conflicts between states, also appealed for a home for the Armenian people. The Assembly subsequently adjourned till the 9th. The afternoon was devoted to committee work.

## A FULL HOUSE.

## NEW "STAR" FEATURE.

In "A Full House," the Paramount feature which will be screened at the Star Theatre to-night and to-morrow night, Bryant Washburn, the well-known light comedian, takes the part of a quixotic lawyer who sets out to retrieve certain injudicious letters written to a chorus girl by a boozing friend. How he becomes entangled in a mesh which also envelops the chorus beauty, a jewel thief, his own wife and the police is told only as Washburn can tell it on the silent screen.

out of the estate \$500,000 as part of the legacy fund to be provided

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## LOCAL TENNIS.

## HONG DOUBLES.

## NAVY WIN FINAL.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, last evening, there was a moderate attendance present to witness the final of the Hong Tennis Doubles.

The contestants were: Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N., and Lieut. Commander R. E. Worthington, R.N., of H.M.S. "Tamar," and Messrs. G. W. Sewell and A. D. Humphreys, representing Messrs. Robertson and Wilson and W. G. Humphreys and Company. The naval representatives won by three straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. The score is not a fair criterion of the game as the losers put up a great fight. In the first and third sets the commercial representatives played sparkling tennis and some interesting rallies were seen. Many of the games went to deuce before they were won. In the third set, Grace and Worthington were leading four games to love when Sewell and Humphreys made a surprising recovery and finally made it 5-3 before going under.

Commodore Grace played one of his best games of tennis on the Club ground. Lieut.-Col. Robertson kindly officiated as umpire.

## H. K. V. D. C.

## LECTURE BY COLONEL BUTTERWORTH.

The first parade of the newly-formed Field Sections of the Engineer Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, was held at Headquarters last Friday.

## INTERESTING LECTURE.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. A. Butterworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., the C.R.E., China Command, delivered an interesting lecture on the training programme for the current season, and on the work to be expected from a Field Company. He wound up by reading an account of the adventures of a Field Company during the great retreat in France in March, 1918, a thrilling story of how this unit constructed field work, blew up bridges with their rifles alongside of the Infantry, and marched 80 miles—all in the space of five days. Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., rose to thank the lecturer, and to express the hope that the Engineer Company would before long obtain sufficient recruits to bring its sections up to full strength.

Fifty men are required; recruits should communicate with the Adjutant, Headquarters, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Garden Road; or with 2/Lieut. F. Syme Thomson, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

## THE STORM DAUGHTER.

Priscilla Dean, the well-known star, is still winning applause from crowded houses at the Queen's Theatre, where her latest picture, "The Storm Daughter," is the current attraction. At 2.30 and 7.15. Queen's Theatre are showing "The Unfortunate Girl," a grand story of the Chinese. Hollywood's "Blondie" with comedy music, and three of the comedies of non-Chinese actors. Many of Shanghai's best known scenes will be recognized in the picture.

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Luis Angel Firpo, the "wild bull of the pampas," who is now training for his fight with Harry Wills, negro heavyweight.



Mrs. Charles Robert Imbrie, wife of the U.S. Consul at Teheran, Persia, who was recently murdered by a fanatical mob while he was photographing a sacred fountain.



Capt. Polletier D'Oiley, famous French airman, who has returned to Paris after flying to Japan.

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This is the only authentic photograph of Herr Fritz Haarman, the Hanover, "vampire murderer," who has confessed to luring 22 men and boys to his room and biting them to death. The police allege that he sold their flesh for food to patrons of his butcher shop. It is believed his victims will number at least 50. A young German, Cruz, was used by Haarman to lure his victims for him.

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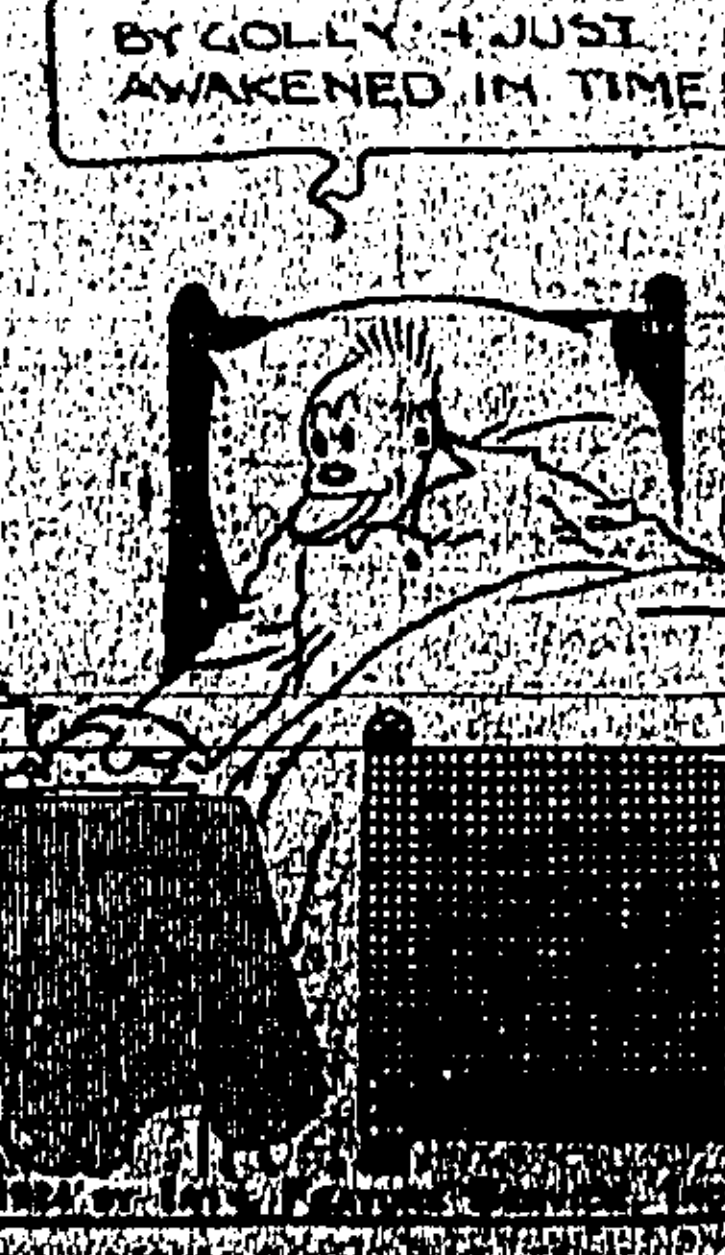
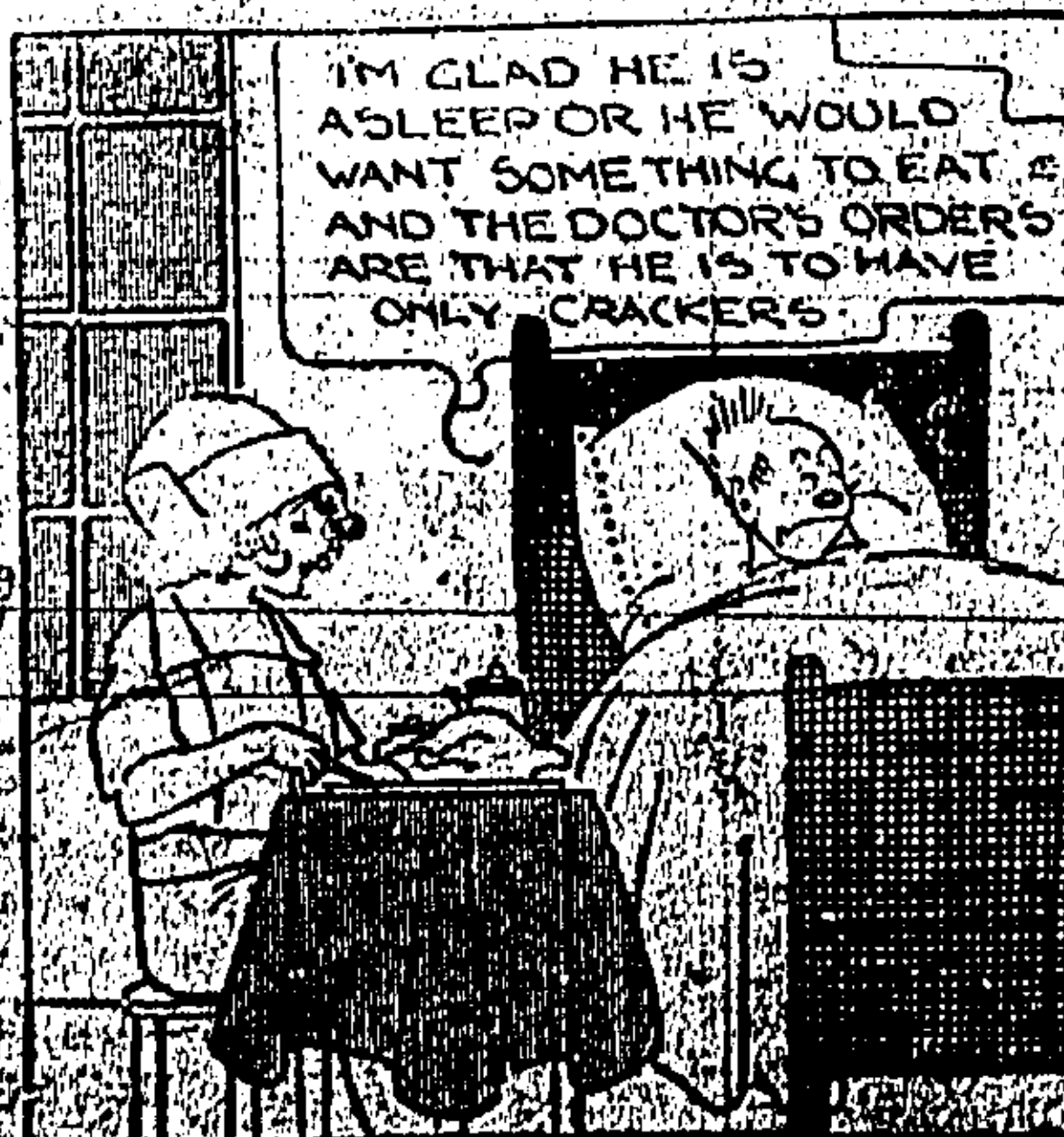
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BRINGING UP FATHER.



DANGEROUS JOURNEY.  
TRIP ACROSS GOBI DESERT.

"To ride a pony across the Gobi Desert, and to march into India across the bleak and dangerous mountains of the border is, according to Mr. C. C. Caspar, who has just done it, not a particularly difficult or dangerous adventure, says the 'Statesman.' True it involved a little trouble at one period when his pony was up to its neck in snow and another somewhat trying time when it was necessary to get along a pass too steep for a human being to climb, with the reward of 1,000 feet drop should the pony miss its footing on the ledge, did not exceed 18 inches in width. This, however, seem to constitute the main drawbacks to an adventure that one would have expected to be full of thrilling moments. But Mr. Caspar, who very shortly after his arrival in Calcutta, left for Peking, is one who undertakes adventure rather than talk about it, and nothing but a first class trouble seems to him anything more than an incident.

For weeks he was among the mountains of the Frontier, and carried neither a rifle nor a revolver. No, he was not molested, he said, and lost nothing. On the contrary the few tribes that he did meet treated him well.

With the Gobi Desert he was less satisfied; and when a 'Statesman' representative asked him what the desert was like, he replied with a single word very telling and emphatic, but containing no equivalent in the thesaurus.

A LOCAL REVOLUTION.  
One of the "by the way" adventures on the journey, which he forgot to mention, and remembered only at the last moment, was a revolution, which his part was to listen to the shooting, and surrender the dead body of a local Governor, who, having surrendered to the troops of the Sinchiao, had been bound on to a cross, and shot to death. This occurred at Kashgar, where he arrived to find "scrapping" going on between the local Governor and invading troops. He heard that while he was there the Governor and garrison commander were killed.

Mr. Caspar is a superintending engineer, who has been travelling in China to inspect and improve the wireless equipment in various stations. He left Peking in the middle of December, and has been travelling by pony ever since, his journey taking him to some of the wildest places in China, and finally landing him at Kashgar on June 10. Supposing his quickest way back from Kashgar to be via India, he undertook the journey across the frontier mountains, accompanied by a servant only—a man who was previously the servant of General Pereira. Two days after leaving Kashgar, he reached the mountains, and then, for four weeks he wound his way among the passes, hemmed in with snow, faced again and again with steep and almost impassable tracks and reminiscent, it would seem, of the famous retort of the guide to a traveller who, looking down a sheer drop from a narrow ledge, asked "Do people often fall here?" to which the reply was, "No, sahib, only once."

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FROM	SHIP	AGENCY
FROM BANGKOK.		
Sept. 10—E. A.	Bintang.	Benka.
10—N. Y. K.	Nagoya.	Benka.
17—J. O. L.	Nagoya.	Benka.
FROM SINGAPORE.		
Sept. 10—B. F.	Autolyous.	Benka.
10—N. Y. K.	Yamagata Maru.	Benka.
15—B. F.	Patroclus.	Benka.
25—B. F.	Tydenus.	Benka.
27—B. F.	Calchas.	Benka.
27—B. F.	Wes. Foot.	Benka.
FROM CALCUTTA.		
Sept. 18—B. F.	Tanla.	Benka.
FROM BOMBAY.		
Oct. 3—J. O. L.	Medan.	Benka.
Nov. 28—P. & O.	Medan.	Benka.
FROM JAVA.		
Sept. 13—J. O. L.	Medan.	Benka.
14—J. O. L.	Sawah Lento.	Benka.
15—C. P. R.	Medan.	Benka.
FROM MANILA.		
Sept. 10—A. O. L.	Pres. McKinley.	Benka.
21—U. S. S. I.	West Garmona.	Benka.
Oct. 15—U. S. S. I.	West Garmona.	Benka.
FROM Cebu & Zamboanga.		
Sept. 10—U. S. S. I.	West Garmona.	Benka.
15—U. S. S. I.	West Garmona.	Benka.
FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.		
Oct. 3—E. A.	St. Albans.	Benka.
31—E. A.	Eastern.	Benka.
31—E. A.	Changsha.	Benka.
Dec. 2—E. A.	St. Albans.	Benka.
FROM SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Sept. 14—A. O. L.	Pres. McKinley.	Benka.
24—B. F.	Philoctetes.	Benka.
Oct. 15—B. F.	Talhybius.	Benka.
Nov. 5—B. F.	Protesilaus.	Benka.
Dec. 2—B. F.	Philoctetes.	Benka.
Jan. 31—B. F.	Talhybius.	Benka.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		
Sept. 15—D. S. L.	Pres. Harrison.	Benka.
28—D. S. L.	Pres. Van Buren.	Benka.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.		
Sept. 14—U. S. S. I.	West Garmona.	Benka.
FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.		
Sept. 11—H. A. L.	Oldenburg.	Benka.
Oct. 3—J. O. L.	Berger.	Benka.
Nov. 5—J. O. L.	Oldenburg.	Benka.
FROM MARSEILLES.		
Sept. 16—M. M.	Amboise.	Benka.
29—M. M.	Chantilly.	Benka.
Oct. 14—M. M.	Amboise.	Benka.
FROM LONDON.		
Sept. 10—B. F.	Autolyous.	Benka.
18—P. & O.	Mores.	Benka.
30—G. L.	Gleadowa.	Benka.
Oct. 2—P. & O.	Kashgar.	Benka.
8—N. Y. K.	Hakone Maru.	Benka.
7—G. L.	Gleadowa.	Benka.
16—G. L.	Gleadowa.	Benka.
17—P. & O.	Malva.	Benka.
30—G. L.	Gleadowa.	Benka.
31—P. & O.	Karmala.	Benka.
Nov. 14—P. & O.	Mantua.	Benka.
22—P. & O.	Macdonald.	Benka.
23—P. & O.	Kalyan.	Benka.
28—P. & O.	Mantua.	Benka.
FROM LIVERPOOL.		
Sept. 11—B. F.	Autolyous.	Benka.
15—B. F.	Patroclus.	Benka.
Oct. 8—B. F.	Orestes.	Benka.
9—B. F.	Autolyous.	Benka.
FROM HAMBURG.		
Sept. 13—N. L.	Triet.	Benka.
16—H. A. L.	Oldenburg.	Benka.
Oct. 10—N. L.	Elberfeld.	Benka.
Nov. 10—N. L.	Colniz.	Benka.
Dec. 11—N. L.	Pala.	Benka.
Jan. 2—N. L.	Do Hing.	Benka.
Feb. 2—N. L.	Searbrucken.	Benka.
Mar. 1—N. L.	Triet.	Benka.
29—N. L.	Pala.	Benka.
FROM COPENHAGEN.		
Sept. 27—E. A.	Java.	Benka.
Oct. 16—E. A.	Panama.	Benka.
Nov. 6—E. A.	Alfa.	Benka.
Dec. 10—E. A.	Malaya.	Benka.
Jan. 1—E. A.	Annap.	Benka.
Feb. 2—E. A.	Australien.	Benka.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" on Sept. 8—Miss Annie Bach, Mrs. D. Barrett, Mrs. E. L. Dunbar, Miss E. B. Dunbar, Mr. S. Edgar, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. M. Lezama, Mr. B. Loring, Mr. E. L. Powell, Mr. S. C. Preston, Mr. A. H. Rowe, Mr. B. E. Server, Mr. C. Sisel, Mrs. B. W. Spencer, Mr. H. F. Williams, Miss G. Yeager, Mr. Tee Chong Poe, Mrs. M. R. Andrea, Miss R. Andrea, Masters R. and A. Andrea, Mr. F. Bercon, Miss D. Hirschberg, Miss K. Hirschberg, Rev. J. Van Runkelen, Mr. Chua Woo, Mr. Lim Chit, Mr. Tan Guan, Mr. Lim Yui Kong, Mr. Lim Eng, Master Lim Yui Ho, Mr. Yu Che, Mr. Yu Chong, Master Yu Ka Chong, Master Yu Chiu Yok, Mr. Leong Kam Tong, Mrs. Chio Hong, Miss Leon Ah Moy, Bonifacio Fermo, Ricardo Gonzalez, Marcos Toribio, Mr. R. Rocha, Master R. Rocha, Passenger through Major and Mrs. A. W. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wicks, Mrs. N. Polla, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montilla, Mr. R. Nishino, Mr. N. Yoshimura, Mr. G. L. Brown, Mr. G. U. Pottner, Mr. G. T. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valdez, Mr. G. H. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Chapin, Master J. M. Chapin, Mrs. R. B. Cotton, Miss A. Hanlon, Miss M. Hanlon, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Hayden, Lt. R. A. Hill, Miss D. San Juan, Mrs. J. L. Sinclair, Mrs. H. Stone, Major and Mrs. J. I. Teter, Miss A. A. Becken, Lt. J. T. Dismuke, Miss E. Harding, Lt. R. E. Round, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Moon, Master H. Moon, Miss C. Jackson, Mr. N. Lopez, Miss C. Dominga, Messrs. Jose Lascano, A. Ibarra, D. Catiblan, R. Gamad, G. Bolamino, P. Porras.

## Fares in the Steamship

It is most annoying as well as dangerous to be troubled with passengers and their baggage. The company will be glad to receive and forward to the passengers and their baggage, and will be glad to receive and forward to the passengers and their baggage.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 9, 1924.

On London.

On New York.

On Shanghai.

On Hongkong.

On Calcutta.

On Bombay.

On Java.

On Manila.

On Cebu.

On Zamboanga.

On Sydney.

On Melbourne.

On Seattle.

On Vancouver.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## Coal Merchants

Kailan Mining Admin. (of) Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Colliery & Steamship Owners. Bituminous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

Matsui & Co., 5, Queen's Road Central, Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1543.

## Dentist

HARRY FONG, Dentist, 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1266.

## Engineers &amp; Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Engineer and Shipbuilder, Kowloon Bay, New Work and Repairs. Call Flag "L."

## Fertilizer

Eastern Agricultural Fertilizer Co., 26, Jarvis St., Tel. Cen. 1040. Sole agents for Siam-King of Fertilizer.

## Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants, Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble Manufacturers. Electro-Plated, Glass and Crochery Wares and Photo Supplies. 10, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1210.

## Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Hap Hong and Hap Hong Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

## Importers &amp; Exporters

Kwong Sun & Co., 55, Queen's Road Central, Ho Chi Chung (Manager), Kwong King Hui (Asst.) Tel. Cen. 3189.

## Land &amp; Estate Agents

Run Yick Cho, Land & Estate agents, Tel. Central 111-1097, 35, Queen's Road Central.

## Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co., China Bank Buildings (3rd floor) Tel. 3609.

## Modistes

Madame Flint, 31, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Cen. 889. (Latest Parisian models).

## Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co., Phone 2232, 63, Queen's Road Central.

## Photographers

Moe Cheung, Photographer, 22, Lee House Street, Beaconfield Arcade Branch, Developing & Printing undertaken.

## MEN KWONG,

Printing, Developing etc. undertaken, Kowloon.

The Kwong Kwai Photo Goods Store, 60, Queen's Road Central Hongkong, Tel. Central 1110. Extra Special Attention given to Developing, Printing, Enlarging. Paget Films Just Arrived.

## Fo Kwong Photo Studio

129, Wellington Street, Photo Supplies and Developing. Art picture dealer.

## Printers

"The China Mail," General Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders, 5, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.22.

## Rubber &amp; Wood

Tan Kahke & Co., 29, Connaught Rd. W., Manufacturers of Rubber Goods and Singapore Wood. Tel. Central 4478.

## Ship Chandlers

E. Ling & Co., 25 Wing Wo Street—Tel. Central 1116. Major Merchants & Ship Chandlers, Managing Director—Mr. H. S. Chin.

## Sas Cheung, Comprodes

General Provision Store, Naval and Military Contractor, No. 36, Praya East, Wanchai, Telephone No. 3761.

## Shoemakers

Jam Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines and Accessories, Foot & Shoe Maker, Pottinger Street.

## Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co., Ladies and Gents' Tailors, 10, D'Agular Street, New Materials of all descriptions. Tel. Central 1880.

Successor to Ah Yung Tailor, No. 114, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## LEE YEE.

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Electric Facial Massage With Massage Cream Performed By Experienced Hands.

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, And Toilet Requisites For Sale.

"New Arrival"

Butterick Quarterly Autumn 1924.

No. 12, D'Agular Street.

## HONGKONG.

## TYPHOON WEATHER.

Leaving Shanghai on September 5 and arriving here yesterday, the s.s. "Sarpedon," Captain J. M. Williamson, reports meeting with "cyclonic disturbances, whole gale force, heavy sea from south-east." The foregoing probably refers to the typhoon for which the Hongkong local signal was hoisted on Sunday and which is believed to have passed over the Formosa Channel.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per B. F. s.s. "Sarpedon" on Sept. 8:—Miss L. Andrews, Mr. W. Brown, Miss C. Collette, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mrs. Lockhart Smith, Mr. A. H. F. Edwards, Mr. R. R. West, Mr. A. Brostedt, Mr. A. Kitchell, Mr. C. H. Wu, Mrs. P. C. Wang, Mrs. W. J. Hawker.

## DEPARTURES.

Per B. F. s.s. "Sarpedon" on Sept. 9:—Mrs. A. Covey, Mr. B. G. Tennant, Mr. Karl Kuhn, Mr. I. W. Stevenson, Mrs. A. H. Edwards, Mrs. E. A. Buys, Mr. C. L. L. Williams, Mrs. E. A. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stone, Mrs. K. Browett, Mrs. R. McKenna, Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parkin, Mr. J. Pickering, Mr. W. R. Studd, Mr. R. G. Warton, Miss G. N. Spink, Mr. H. P. B. Jones, Prof. E. Putnam, Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, Mr. R. D. J. Harding, Mr. V. P. Waters, Mrs. R. E. Greenamith, Mrs. A. S. Littlejohns, Mr. H. F. Williams.

## MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Devanah" from Hongkong arrived Marseilles on Sept. 6, at 8 p.m.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Haruna Maru" (European Passenger Line) left Mofei for Hongkong via Shanghai on Sept. 2 and is expected here to-day.  
The P. & O. s.s. "Nagoya" left Singapore for this port on Sunday at 10 a.m. and is due here to-morrow at about 1 a.m.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Mofei Maru" (Colo-cta Line) left Calcutta for Hongkong via Singapore on Aug. 21 and is expected here to-morrow.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yoshino Maru" (Australia-Passenger Line) left Sydney for Hongkong via Manila on Aug. 22 and is expected here to-morrow.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Yamagata Maru" (Colo-cta Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Sept. 2 and is expected here to-morrow.  
The B. F. s.s. "Antonyne" from Liverpool left Singapore on Sept. 6 for this port and is due here on Sept. 11.  
The O.P.S. s.s. "Empress of Canada" Capt. S. Robinson, O.S., A.D., R.N.R., Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Japan at 11 a.m. on Sept. 12. The B. L. s.s. "Benloe" from Hull, Middlebury, Antwerp and London left Singapore for this port on Sept. 7 and may be expected to arrive here on Sept. 12.  
The A.O.L. s.s. "Pres. Madison" is due here at 7 a.m. to-morrow and will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan at 11 a.m. on Sept. 13.  
The B. L. s.s. "Benloe" from Hull, Middlebury, Antwerp and London left Singapore for this port on Sept. 7 and may be expected to arrive here on Sept. 12.  
The A.O.L. s.s. "Pres. McKinley" which is due at this port on Sept. 14, sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 10 on schedule.  
The O.P.S. s.s. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Yokohama yesterday at 8 p.m. and is due at Hongkong on Sept. 16 at 10 a.m.  
The B. F. s.s. "Antonyne" left Liverpool on Aug. 14 for Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Sept. 21.  
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## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE.

(Direct)

"GLAUCUS" 15th Sept. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Dunkirk  
"BURNABY" 2nd Oct. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
"AUTOLYCHUS" 9th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
"HELENUS" 13th Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ANTIOCHUS" 20th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"E. TEMPLAR" 2nd Oct. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"TYDEUS" 25th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

(Via Kobe and Yokohama)

"ACHILLES" 20th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver  
"PHILOCTATES" 14th Oct. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

(Via Suez or Panama)

"PERSEUS" 13th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)  
"TEUCER" 1st Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)  
"ANTIOCHUS" 11th Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 16th Sept. for Shanghai  
"PATROCLUS" 21st Oct. for Singapore, Marseilles and London  
"MENTOR" 17th Nov. for Singapore, Marseilles and London  
"HECTOR" 18th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London  
"TEUCER" 29th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London  
"SARPEDON" 27th Jan. for Singapore, Marseilles and London  
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## INWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. From Japan, Straits, Haruna Maru  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. From Japan and Shanghai, Atsuta Maru  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. From Shanghai, Sunning  
EUROPE via Nippon (Letters only) London  
14th Aug. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. From Europe via Nippon (Letters only) London 14th Aug.  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. From U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai, Pres. McKinley  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. From U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, Pres. Harrison  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. From Japan, Tange Maru  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. From Australia and Manila, Taiyuan  
OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. To Samahni and Wuchow, Sun On 4 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Haining 4 p.m.  
Fort Bayard, Kwan Kung 5 p.m.  
Fort Bayard, Chung Hing 5 p.m.  
Song Bo 5 p.m.  
Hohow and Hiphong, U.S.A.  
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada & Europe via SAN FRANCISCO  
—due San Francisco Oct. 3rd  
—due Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially supersubscribed "via Siberia" 5 p.m. Registration 16th 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.)  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. From Amoy, Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 11th Oct. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. From Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria Oct. 1st  
Parcels 11th 5 p.m. Registration 1st 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Pres. Madison 9 a.m.  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. From Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America & EUROPE via Vancouver—due Vancouver B.C. 11th Sept. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially supersubscribed "via Siberia" only). Parcels for Canada, 11th Oct. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. From Amoy, Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 14th Oct. Registration 11th 5 p.m. Letters 11.15 a.m.  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. From Shanghai and Japan, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 13th Oct. Registration 11th 5 p.m. Letters 11.15 a.m.  
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. From Amoy, Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 16th Oct. Registration 11th 5 p.m. Letters 11.15 a.m.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. From Amoy, Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 15th Oct. Registration 11th 5 p.m. Letters 11.15 a.m.  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. From Amoy, Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS, 16th Oct. Registration 11th 5 p.m. Letters 11.15 a.m.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. From Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria Oct. 1st  
Parcels 11th 5 p.m. Registration 1st 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Pres. Madison 9 a.m.  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. From Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America & EUROPE via Vancouver—due Vancouver B.C. 11th Sept. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially supersubscribed "via Siberia" only). Parcels for Canada, 11th Oct. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.  
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